"JACK"

BRAND— BRITISH—

PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th Sept.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morevich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, eave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 14th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	14th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26 Aug., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

CONDENSED MILK.

PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

SUITABLE FOR

GYMKHANA AND RACE MEETINGS.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER

PRIZE CUPS AND BOWLS

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

SILVER AND E.-P. GOODS.

BEST LONDON-MADE

GOLD JEWELLERY.

FITTED BAGS AND CASES OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS AND CO'S

CHINA WARE.

COPELAND'S PLAIN WHITE WARE.

This ware is of a very neat and serviceable description and is especially suitable for Camp and District use. The Dishes and Tureens are made with sunk unbreakable handle.

BREAKFAST SERVICE.		Ordinary Price. Rs. a.	Sale Price. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	Per doz.	5 0	3 0
Coffee Cups and Saucers	"	3 14	2 6
Plates	"	2 0	1 10
Coffee Pots, 8 Cups	Each	2 4	1 12
Tea Pots, 6 Cups	"	1 6	0 14
Bread Platters, Embossed	"	3 12	2 4
Bread and Butter Plates	"	0 12	0 6
Butter Pots and Stands	"	1 4	0 14
Sardine Boxes	"	2 12	1 8
Toast Racks	"	2 0	1 4
Milk Jugs with Covers	"	0 14	0 6
Cream Jugs	"	0 9	0 6
Slop Basins, small	"	0 6	0 3
" large	"	1 0	0 6
" extra large	"	1 4	0 10
Sugar Basins, with Cover	"	0 14	0 8
DINNER SERVICE.			
Flat Dishes, 10 inches	Each	1 0	0 10
" 12 "	"	1 8	1 0

DINNER SERVICE.—(*Contd.*)

		Ordinary Price. Rs. a.	Sale Price. Rs. a.
Flat Dishes, 14 inches	Each	2 4	1 8
" 16 "	"	3 0	2 4
" 18 "	"	4 0	3 4
Hot-water Plates	Per doz.	30 0	20 0
Meat and Soup Plates	Each	4 4	3 0
Dessert Plates	"	3 10	2 8
Cheese Plates	"	3 0	2 4
Salad Plates, large size	"	8 8	6 0
Vegetable Dishes, Oval	"	3 0	2 0
Vegetable Dishes, Tripartite, Oval.	"	6 0	4 4
Soup Tureens and Stands, Oval	"	8 8	6 10
Sauce " " "	"	3 0	2 2
Gravy Dishes (Well), 18 inches	"	7 0	5 0
Fish Drainers, 12 inches	"	3 0	2 4
Steak Dishes and Warmers	"	8 0	6 0
Salad Bowls, Oval	"	3 0	2 0
Pie Dishes, 9 inches	"	0 12	0 8
" 11 "	"	1 2	0 12
Pudding Bowls—Various sizes	Rs.	0 9 to 0 12	0 6 to 0 10
Round Bowls, with lips, various sizes	"	0 12 to 1 12	0 6 to 0 12
Colanders	"	1 4 to 2 0	0 10 to 1 4
Tankard Jugs	"	0 12 to 2 0	0 8 to 1 4

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.

Manufacturers of
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
and Importers of
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CHEMICALS.
Dealers in
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
NEW REMEDIES
Stocked immediately they are introduced.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c., CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

* * * *

BRANDY.

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN

TO EVERY ONE.

ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,

BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LIQUID WATER COLOURS AND MEDIUMS.

	Rs.	a.
Chinese White in Bottles	0	12
Bessell's Medium for Painting on Silk, Satin, &c., in Water Colours	1	4
Carl Haaz's Fixative for Water Colours	1	0
Gold Shells, Silver Shells	0	8
Coloured Chalk Pencils, 50 different Colours	0	4
Mirrorine for Painting in Oil, on Wood, Glass, China, Terra-cotta, &c.	1	0
Agate Burnisher	2	0
Bessemer's Gold Paint	1	4
Judson's Artist's Black	0	12
———— Gold Paint	1	4
Pastel Crayons in Boxes of 6, 12, 18 and 24 each, As. 6, 12, Re. 1 and	2	0
Conte Crayons Hard, Medium, and Soft...per doz.	0	8
White Chalk, Gray, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna...	0	8
French Charcoal, Best Vine, in boxes of 25 sticks	1	0
Compass Pencils ...per doz.	0	6
Leather Stumps, various sizes...As. 2 to	0	8
Paper Stumps, various sizes ...An. 1 to	0	4

VARNISHES AND OILS.

Picture Mastic Varnish, for Varnishing	1	4
Mastic Varnish, for Megilp (double strength)	1	12
Picture Copal Varnish	0	14
White Spirit Varnish	0	14
Crystal or Map Varnish	0	14
Japan Gold Size	0	10
Nut Oil	0	8
Poppy Oil	0	8
Pale Drying Oil	0	8
Strong Drying Oil	0	8
Purified Linseed Oil	0	8
Spirits of Turpentine	0	6

THE POONA HORSE SHOW
Will be held at Wanowrie
ON 27TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER.
Programme on Application to
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Poona Horse Show, 5, Staveley Road, Poona.

POONA RACES: 16TH, 19TH, 21ST, 23RD, AND 26TH SEPTEMBER 1899.
POONA STEEPLECHASES; 18TH AND 20TH SEPTEMBER 1899.
ADMITTANCE:
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
SEASON TICKETS
FOR ADMITTANCE TO BOTH MEETINGS.

	Rs.
Single	25
Double (1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	82
Family (3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	40

These Tickets are transferable, and separate Tickets will be issued for each Lady and each Gentleman.

DAY TICKETS.

	Rs.
Each Gentleman	5
Each Lady	3

CARRIAGE ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.
Single Ticket	25
Day Ticket	5

SECOND ENCLOSURE.
DAY TICKETS.

	Rs.	a.
Single Ticket	1	8
Lady's	1	0
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0

Owners' Tickets will be issued on application at the Office, 20 Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th September 1899.

A FANCY BAZAAR
WILL BE OPENED AT
THE BANDRA CONVENT.
OPEN TILL THE END OF THE MONTH.

THIS FANCY BAZAAR will consist of a Variety of Plain and Fancy Work done by the Children of the Institution, also of Artificial Flowers, Toys, framed and unframed Pictures, and various objects of Piety, i. e. Crucifixes, Prayer Books, Statues, Rosaries, Scapulars, etc., etc.

The object of this Bazaar is to help the Sisters to defray the expenses of an additional building which is being erected to accommodate the increasing number of poor Children who are admitted gratis into the Institution.

Kind friends and benefactors are earnestly solicited to visit the Bazaar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN THE LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 9th September 1899, the passenger train now leaving Kalyan at 9-34 will start at 9-31 instead and stop at Mumbra also.

Also on and from the same date and on subsequent SATURDAYS, the Down Passenger train leaving Bombay at 19-5 will run to Kalyan instead of to Thana only, arriving at Kalyan at 19-40 and returning from Kalyan at 20-0 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 21-35, stopping at Mumbra and Diva on both ways.

H. C. RADFORD,
for Genl. Traffic Manager.

Bombay the 8th of September 1899.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay ...Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 4th day of September, 1899, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell by the Petitioner abovenamed, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 25th day of September, 1899 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 4th day of September 1899.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, & DINSHAW,
Petitioner's Attorneys,
No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Temple Side	40	28	18
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INOCULATION.

RESIDENTS in the Fort are INFORMED that applications for INOCULATION with Professor HAFFKINE'S ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE should be addressed to the DISTRICT OFFICER, A Ward, Queens Statue

NO CHARGE IS MADE. PRIVATE HOUSES VISITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, cottage piano, large size organ.

Marble top dressing and wash-hand tables by John Roberts, carved top door screen, etc.

1 lot incandescent lamp burners with mantles, guitar, safety razor, cinamatograph film, American gilt watch, rubber stamp, pencils, presses, &c.

2 mahogany square pianofortes.
1 Winchester repeating rifle, model 1886, with implements.
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun by William and Powell, with implements.
An invoice of bentwood rocking chairs of different sizes.
2 cases about 200 dozens fancy walking sticks.

The property of a lady, consisting of a number of books, such as original edition of "All the Year Round" 12 vols., set of side-dishes, iced water tankard, commode boxes, etc.

By order of Juggonath Haributsh, and on account and at the risk of Thaker Madhowji Thackersey—

7991-95—5 cases each, 60 pieces gagra prints, 48-50 yards, 30 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 double harness with German silver mountings.
1 handsome English victoria by King, London.
1 handsome English victoria by Shaw, Manchester.
1 Madras-built dogcart, by Simpson.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome four-wheeled low dogcart.
1 Lady's pneumatic English bicycle, little used.
1 Zanzibari parrot.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of terra cotta figures and busts, rich glass, centre pieces, flower vases, alabaster vases and table ornaments, travelling time pieces in leather cases, leather and plush goods, despatch boxes, brackets, platedware, pier glasses, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.—

All that piece of Government ground registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 445, new No. 5488, old Survey No. 495, and new Survey No. 9165, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 2331, and Street No. 19, situate on the east side of Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by a sweeper's passage, and the house of Dorabjee Cooverjee Lakdawalla, on the west, by the said Ragoonath Dadajee Street, on the north, by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Mulla, and on the south, by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 11th September, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8 Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, one mahogany sweet-toned square piano by Harold and Co., in very good order, table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Singer's Sewing Machine (Nearly new) &c., &c., the property of J. M. BURNES, Esq.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gordhundas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,436 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west, by the 2nd Khutterally Lane, on the south, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Runchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 458, 459, 461, 462, and new Survey Nos. 7510 to 7523.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, solicitors, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE
OF
Very valuable and handsome household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts,
Also
full-sized slate billiard table, piano, English-built victoria, horses, &c.,
at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1899,
the property of
R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will be given hereafter,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th September, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 13th September, 1899, sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms at 2 p.m. the following:—

15 cases of ner budai (Hungarian wine) quarts.
10 cases fountain grove claret pints.
15 cases Hungarian wine
20 cases brandy, by Labirat Freres.
1 brief size Yost typewriter.
3 cases each, 12 pieces silk velvet, Nos. 500, 600 and 800.
1 case cotton c ating narrow rib.
2 cases each, 450 thousand pearl beads.
3 cases each, 50 dozen Turkish caps sizes 0 1 2 3.
2 cases each, 10 reams, 480 sheets, letter paper.
3 rolls canvas being 3 1-2" 4" 6".
4 English safes, single and double doors, with Chubb's patent locks.
2 chest pattern English safes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September 1899. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th September, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of Mr. Luis J. E. De Souza, constituted attorney of the mortgagee, Mr. L. A. Rodrigues Chico, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Mezulla Hamidulla, the following property, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1896.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tooca ground, situate, lying and being at Sewree, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Government Salt ground, in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Mezulla Hamidulla and his tenant, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 98, new No. 14896, and new Survey No. 2-204, together with the bungalow or building, a tallow shed, a building or chawl, another building or out-house, open shed, privies standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward Nos 3322 (1), 3323, 3323, (4), Street Nos 563 C, 564, 563, and which said premises are bounded on the south, by the property of Jamsetjee Bhikaji, on the north, partly by the property of Bomanjee Dinshaw and partly by the Musjid, on the east, by the Government ground and salt pans, and on the west, by the Sewree Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD ARTICLES belonging to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited.

Crockeryware, Enamelled ware, Chandeliers, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, 1899, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting handsome white, blue and flowered dinner crockery, meat and vegetable dishes, meat, pudding, cheese, and soup plates, enamelledware, sauce and fry pans, water and milk jugs, teapots, cafe tiers, cups, chamber pots, toilet pails, ice cream freezer, tin moulds, beef tea extractor, mincers, gourmet boiler, lamps, brushes, old chairs, empty iron drums and tins, waste book and sundry other articles. Also by order of the executors of a deceased Parsee gentleman, consisting 2 eight light and 4 six light rich glass chandeliers. Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting a lot of wooden cumbs, slippers, empty boxes, pictures, cards, copper dhole, scales and weights, benches, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th September, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED a PLATE-LAYER for open line work. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Apply ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, E. B. S. Railway, Calcutta.

WANTED, for First class Hotel in Calcutta, TWO EXPERIENCED BARMAIDS, must be European and respectable. State previous experience.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c. of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc, etc, from Re. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW STOCK of "GENOVA" TEASETS with BREAKFAST. Size, large Cups for 6 Persons 15 Pieces. Original Price Rs. 6-14, Reduced to Rs. 4-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithograph ing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to

VINCENT & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 50.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

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INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from KREUZNACH.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.
IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

THE
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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4½
Third do	,, 2¼

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th Instant, and on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Idem, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FORMS of CERTIFICATES, REQUIRED under the Mahableshwar and Panchgani Plague Rules, are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of Plague Operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent, Mahableshwar.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Col., I. M. S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableshwar and Panchgani.
Camp Satara, 4th September 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible]HE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

[illegible]ms not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 2-29m., 2-11a. Low water, 8-3m., 8-12a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
The Presidency Mills, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
New French Press Company, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Dramatic and Shakespearean Recital.

THE LATE DR. PETERSON.—A meeting of Elphinstonians, past and present, and of other friends of the late Dr. Peterson will be held on the 13th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Elphinstone College to consider a proposal to establish a permanent memorial of the late Dr. Peterson and the college.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th September.

INOCULATION.—At the meeting held at the Gaiety Theatre on the 7th September under the presidency of Mr. Veerchand Dheepchand, C.I.E., no less than 70 persons came forward and were inoculated, *i.e.*, 30 Kapole Bunniahs, 19 Brahmins, 1 European, 2 Bhattias, 4 Lobanas, 3 Parsees, 1 Mahomedan, and 10 Hindus of other castes. Of the above 8 were children under 8 years of age.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday afternoon at Dharavie, regarding the death of Jainabee, a Mahomedan woman, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased resided with her husband at Dharavie. For the last four or five days Jainabee had been suffering from fever, which continued with increased severity, and on Thursday she became delirious. On Friday evening she suddenly disappeared from home and, although a search was made for her, no trace of her could be obtained until Saturday morning, when her dead body was found floating in a well, not far from her residence. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during fever delirium.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—At a quarter-past 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to one Narandas Jairam and situated in Islampoora Street, Khetwady. The fire originated in the loft over the stable, where a quantity of hay had been stored. Part of the loft had been occupied by servants employed in the stable. One of the grooms was aroused by the heat of the flames and he raised an alarm. The *ghariwallas* immediately left the burning loft and came down. A number of townspeople soon collected on the spot and with their assistance the grooms succeeded in removing horses and carriages from the stable. Two steam fire engines—one from Babula Tank and the other from the Fort—promptly appeared on the scene and extinguished the fire in about half an hour; but not before the whole of the roof was destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

EXCITEMENT AMONGST BROKERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barley charged Burjorji Pestonji and twenty-four other persons, among whom there were brokers, bill-collectors, clerks, cooks, &c., with being disorderly at the Share Bazaar on Friday afternoon. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. The police officer stated that the accused had so blocked the thoroughfare as to greatly hamper the traffic. Mr. Oliviera said the receipt of telegraphic news foreshadowing probability of a war with the Transvaal had caused much excitement in the Share Bazaar, which was greatly enhanced by the quotation of prices in shares and stocks. Several of the accused belonged to respectable families, and he thought the mere fact of their having to stand in the dock was sufficient punishment. He requested the court not to inflict any fine upon them, as it would disgrace them in the eyes of others. His Worship remarked that blocking a busy and central thoroughfare, like the Apollo Street, was a great nuisance, which should not be allowed. A fine of Rs. 5 was inflicted on each of the accused.

FORTHCOMING THEATRICALS.

THE Novelty Theatre is to become for two nights only the home of Shakespeare and no less a play than Barrett's great work "The sign of the Cross" or at any rate, the chief scenes from it. Mr. Kenyon Musgrave, who has been touring through Burma, the Straits, China and Japan with this piece for eight months, after producing it last cold weather at Calcutta (where it enjoyed the phenomenal run of 5 weeks) has made several efforts to bring the piece in its entirety to Bombay, but was discouraged owing to the occupancy by the natives of the local theatres. But having concluded his Eastern tour, and dismissed the bulk of his company, Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave wish to see something of India, and propose to take a flying tour through some of the larger towns to which we are indebted for the very excellent bill of theatrical fare promised us on Monday and Tuesday. The plan is at Soundy's, and filling rapidly.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *vs.* REGIMENTAL TEAM OF R. A., COLABA.

These teams met on the Cooperage ground on Saturday evening before a large attendance of on-lookers. The game was interesting, but the Rovers held the advantage almost from the start and early scored by Cheeseman. Although they repeatedly attacked the Artillery goal they were unable to put the ball through again before half time, a good attempt on one occasion just going over the bar. In the second period the game was more even, but smart passing and dribbling by the Rovers gave the Artillery much trouble. Ultimately Thomas beat the military defence and scored the second goal. They came again several times but failed to increase the score; and the Artillery attacking in turn Hoggerty made one or two creditable attempts to get in but the defence was sound. The soldiers played a hard fast game, but lacked combination. Score:—Rovers 2 goals, R. A. nil.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	3	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	15	13	91
Same date last year	34	27	123

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	2	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	12
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	14
Total	11	11	97
Total plague deaths to date	47,587	41,680	
Same date last year	22	28	125

DAMAUN.

The Health Officer of Damaun has now issued his plague report for the month of August last, stating that during the month there were 49 attacks of plague at Varkoond of which 22 proved fatal, 5 at Ambawady in Upper Damaun all of which proved fatal, one at Koliwady and one at Bheslor, none of which proved fatal. Lower Damaun was altogether free from plague.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

NASIK, SEPT. 10.

THE annual meeting of this Club begins to-day at Nasik. The prospects for play are not very good unless the much-needed rain should intervene; until Thursday last Nasik had been without rain for about two-and-a-half months, but on the afternoon of that day about 95 cents fell, just the thing, not only for the people at large, but also for the course. Friday night also rain fell, making it pleasant for players on Saturday morning. On account of the continued drought the greens could not be rolled and were consequently very rough, making it difficult to bring off anything but a short putt. The whole course, too, was more like the condition it is in about April, when even the keenest golfers confess it is not good enough risking the life of one's favourite clubs.

There has been little alteration in the course, one or two raised tees have been made; the fourth green has been changed and is now about 30 yards further than before, making the long hole a little longer; the tee for the Idgah hole has been moved across the road leading to the Judge's bungalow, so that the players who have holed out leave the green clear for the next comers; the bunker cactus hedge has also been removed and now skirts the hollow (bunker) on the right side of the road, and the three, *i.e.*, hollow, cactus hedge, and the trees of the Trimbuk Road, will scarcely fail to catch any but a well-lifted ball, and players to either side will not find themselves much better off, as on the right is a long line of road metal and on the left, if the ball should travel well, a collection of brick-ends (bunker). The rest of the course is unaltered except that at present the pond, the spoiler of many a round, is low, and, unless it fills up, balls, which in ordinary years would cost the player not only the distance, but one or two strokes as he dropped or teed his ball, may be played out of the soft ground skirting the water. Usually a lot of boys, like birds of prey, are perched on an adjoining hillock, ready to swoop down on the ball of the luckless player who has failed to clear the pond. I have no doubt the sight of these boys just preparing to spring has upset many a one; hence last golf week a myrmidon of the law was posted to keep the coast clear until the players had left the tee, and then the rush!

The Ladies' Links are also practically the same as last year, the only alteration being the ninth tee, which is now on the opposite side of the road, doing away with the necessity of negotiating the double line of trees and the hollow beyond; the ground between the new tee and the green is rough, and on the right side is a good-sized mound, and on the left, a little further on, a mound and powder sheds. The fourth hole might be altered with advantage, the double row of trees between the tee and green requiring a lofty drive to clear them, which usually lands the ball a good distance beyond the green, making the position of the good driver no better than that of the player who has failed to lift her ball and by good luck escaped hitting the trees.

As to the events the list is longer than ever. Two events, the Driving and Putter and Cleek competitions, have had to be struck out to allow of two new entries, i.e., a cup (handicap) presented by Lord Sandhurst and two cups presented by the Central Province members of the club. This necessitates that the rounds for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup should be played on Monday afternoon. The time for beginning is fixed at 4 p.m. Now as two rounds in the morning usually take four hours before the last players are in, it is clear the last players cannot arrive at the end of their journey in daylight: hence an earlier start is imperative. This should not be difficult, as we have heard of one energetic player who usually did nine rounds a day, and was very jubilant indeed when he managed eleven, and many of our Bombay visitors are (not in the week) out most of the day.

The C. P. Members' cups are for scratch foursomes, and will occupy the scratch players on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons. The prizes to be competed for include 6 cups, 2 medals, and the entrance fees for each event. The Nasik Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana, and Governor's Cups are handicap events. The R. W. I. Golf Club and President Cups are for scratch players and the C. P. Members' cups are for scratch foursomes. The two medals are the usual Club Medals: the gold one for the lowest average of any four rounds played during the week, the silver one for the lowest single round. On each event there is a handicap.

The prizes for the ladies number three and are presented respectively by Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I.C.S., Mr. J. B. Alcock, Esq., and the Committee of the R. W. I. G. Club, the Club's silver medal and the entrance fees on each event.

The number of players expected to compete is about the same as last year. Bombay sends up an unusually large contingent of 17, among whom are Messrs. Nicholson, McDonald, Pechey and Stiven., Poona sends us the Club's old Secretary, Mr. Wroughton Belgaum Mr. Fry, while Nagpur has only two representatives, Messrs. Acklom and Playfair. Dhulia will be represented by Messrs Pearson, Varley; and Diolali by Messrs. Kellie, Hicks and Holt.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, SEPT. 8.

Although we have had no rain here during the week, heavy showers are reported from neighbouring villages, Trumba, Surdhar, Keewadwa, &c., and our river Aji was consequently flooded with fresh water. The showers being very limited and confined to a few villages, the danger of an impending famine remains all the same unless instantaneous rain alleviates it. The heat is very intense during the day, though the sky becomes cloudy in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sarabhai has been reappointed Dewan of Junagadh on the retirement of Sardar Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas. As a gentleman of wide experience, special abilities and strict straightforwardness, Mr. Chunilal's appointment has been received with universal satisfaction throughout the province, and the State is to be congratulated on its again securing the services of such a statesman at the head of its administration, especially at a time when the shadow of a horrible demon—the impending famine—is hanging over the province.

Our premier state in the province has also been successful in obtaining the sanction of Government for the loan of the services of Mr. Ganpatram Anooprram, at present Principal of our male Training College, as Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Ganpatram's transfer to Junagadh, though beneficial to that State, will cause a great loss to the institution over which he now presides, as he is an experienced educationist of tested abilities.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan is still here. The other past students of the Rajkumar College, who had come to play a match with the "present," have returned to their destinations. The College closes on the 14th instant for the Diwali vacation, and Mr. Waddington, Principal, leaves for England about that time.

Captain Wodehouse, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, who had been out in the districts on a tour of inspection of sanitary and relief arrangements in his district, returned here yesterday.

It is likely that Azam Bawa Wala, Chief of Wadia, and one of the members of the Jetpur Taluka Court may proceed to Europe to witness the Paris Exhibition.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in some parts of India and scarcity in Kathiawar and Guzerat, the Political Agent has prohibited the annual fair at Tarvetar, near Thar, which is usually held at this time.

The Political Agent has recently notified that *bona fide* loans of Talukdars for assistance of cultivators and relief works and the demands of the present scarcity will receive the Agency guarantee if deeds are produced before the District Officers and terms approved of by the Political Agent.

Government have confirmed the order of the Political Agent dismissing Messrs. Motichand, Manekchand and Mulchand, Government servants, whose services were lent to the Wankur, Dhrol and Bajana States respectively. Readers will remember that these men were departmentally tried by Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, some months before, on charges of corruption.

It is understood that the orders concerning the appointment of Mr. Laljibhai as Manager of the Manawadar State will not take effect for the present as the continuance of the present incumbent is considered desirable for making relief and other arrangements.

Rao Bahadur Chamanroy Harrai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, who has been to Durapha on official business, has returned here.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-2d. per bottle.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 25TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheeler, with English mails of 25th August arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashdown, Mr
Birt, Miss
Bryce, Mrs
Bowie, Mr
Cameron, Mr, Mrs and infant
Deane, Mrs
Dawes, Mr
Forster, Mr and infant
Goldspink, Mr
Hugo, Capt
Harrison, Mr and Miss
Imrie, Mr
Jones, Miss
Lindsay, Mr
Lindsay, Mrs
ackie, Mr
Mitchell, Mr
Macdonald, Mr
Newell, Mrs 5 daughters and son
Plunkett, Misses
Peet, Mr A W
Richards, Mr G F
Shorrocks, Mr T
Shorrocks, Mr C
Shorrocks, Mrs
Smith, Mr and Miss
Snuggs, Mrs
Sullivan, Mr
Sullen, Mr A
Stapleton, Capt
Tretherway, Mrs
Williams, Mr
Wase, Mr C A
Wells, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ali, Mr Ahmed
Brown, Mr S G
Berkeley, Mr
Beck, Mr
Bingley, Dr
Broya, Mr B B
Bell, Mr H J
Boswell, Capt
Cooling, Rev
Cooling, Mrs
Campbell, Mr
Clarke, Mrs
Cox, Capt and Mrs
Cecil, Mr J B
Dawes, Mr
Fripp, Mr
Fripp, Mrs
Fortune, Mrs and Miss
Glasgow, Lt
Griffiths, Maj
Horn, Mr C S
Hancock, Mr
Jones, Col A E
Jones, Mr H
Lyster, Mrs
Lyster, Miss
Lyster, Col W H
Marshall, Capt
Mackenzie, Mr G
Miller, Lt
McGann, Col
Nebel, Mr W F
Nebel, Mr
Osborn, Lt
Osborn, Mrs
Pope, Mr T A
Rigg, Mr H
Rogers, Mr
Richards, Mr and Mrs
Saunders, Capt
Strong, Lt
Shortland, Mr
Thompson, Mr B N
Thomas, Mr A Hug
Takelram, Mr
Ungeporen, Mr L
Webb, Mr W H

FROM BRINDISI.

Calman, Mr B
Parry, Capt
Stuart, Mr T

FROM ADEN.

Davis, Maj
Hands, Mr T W

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. LYSTER, Colonel on the Staff, Nasirabad, has been appointed Brigadier-General Commanding the Nagpur District, *vice* Brigadier-General W. C. Black transferred to the Command of the Deesa District.

2nd Lieutenant, Nicolas, from the Border Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, at Fort Sandeman.

Captain Duncan vacates the Ajutancy, Royal Scots on the 1st November, and proceeds home on a year's furlough.

Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, joins the Bombay Command Headquarters, as an unpaid Attache.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Colonel Barton, 25th Madras Infantry; Colonel Hogge, 33rd Bengal Infantry; Major Harley, D. S. O., I. S. C., Captains Marshall, I. M. S., and Sutton, 10th Madras Infantry; Lieutenants Provost, 25th Bombay Infantry, Home, 29th Bengal Infantry, Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry and Turner, R. E.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers, for 3 months, and Lieutenant Lambert, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one month; Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, I. M. S., till 28th December, 1899 pending retirement.

Colonel R. Gordon, I. S. C., is permitted to reside out of India. On return from leave Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Bengal Command.

Brevet-Major Leslie, R. E., is transferred to Chitral.

Captain J. A. Dealy, R.E., is transferred from the Bengal to the Bombay Command.

Lieutenant R. A. Gillam, R. E., is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

The accounts of the Queen's Military Widows Fund are published in General Orders. The sum of Rs. 76,300 was paid during the year to the families of deceased subscribers, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,614.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Martin, 2,430 tons, Captain James Archer, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Mogul, 2,353 tons, Captain S Bailey, sailed on Saturday last, for Hamburg and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain J Cruess, sailed on Saturday last, for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J C Shield, Mr Duncan, Lieut W A Bayley, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,436 tons, Commander T P Gruchy, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber. During the voyage she met with fine weather, cloudy and overcast with light to moderate N-W winds.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, 7th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Henderson, and 2 children, Mr Kenyon, Mr Gopal Narayen, and 47 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 9.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Investigator		Heming			R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Elphinstone		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Kohinur	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Sutlej	2103	Weston			P & O S N Co
Rajpootana	1312	Scott	Calcutta		M M & Co
Ras Elba	1769	Scorgie			Ralli Brothers
P Stewart		Tindall			I G T Steamer
Nadir	2941	Morgan			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Booldana	2187	Creft			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Wilson			M M & Co
Peninsular	3047	Wheler			P & O Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
D	Indravati	512	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
F	Simla	1039	Bamber	P Gulf	14-9	M M & Co
G	Ellora	1494	Sharpe	Calcutta	9-9	M M & Co
K	Ancona	1828	Irving	Singapore	14-9	H C Joosub
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	16-9	H Cassum
Q	Crescent	405	Hannah	Calcutta	11-9	H Cassum

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	12-9	Shprd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fuckeer	Mangalore	11-9	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	9-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	1970	Lindquister	L'pool	19-9	W & A G & Co
1	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	12-9	P & O S N Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	12-9	F Baldovino
5	Matin	2433	Archer	Calcutta		K N & Co
6	Shannon	2880	Wibmer	Aden	16-9	P & O S N Co
7	Parramatta	2858	Symons	China	13-9	P & O S N Co
8	E F Ferdinand	3000	Nicolich	Calcutta	14-9	A L S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Clan Stuart.........2091 tons gross.........F M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Peninsular s	Wheler	London, Aug. 17.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Sept. 7.
	Okhla s	Gruchy	Rangoon, Aug. 29.
10	Stolzenfels s	Strufing	Hamburg, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Bisagno s	Magazini	China, &c.
	Chupra s	Cruess	Rangoon, &c.
	Mogul s	Bailey	Hamburg & Dunkirk
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London, &c.

The steamer Martin, Captain Archer, obtained her port clearance on Saturday, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—24 cwt fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 35 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—135 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Parramatta s—75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Jamsetjee Brother and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	29	54	32	46	37	26	32	43
Saturday, Sept. 9th	1	5	0	79	0	81	0	8
Sunday, Sept. 10th	0	47	0	61	0	52	0	94
Total	31	06	33	86	38	59	33	45
Total fall to Sept. 10th, 1898	61	57	62	72	64	16	59	53
Total fall to Sept. 10th, 1897	63	96	63	25	65	99	61	39

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	92	78
8th September, 1899	1	73
Total	94	51

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	83
Thursday, 7th September, 1899	0	0
Total	28	83
Total up to 7th September, 1898	38	18
Total up to 7th September, 1897	52	89

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·690	S	1	105·1	78·1	47	...	5·49	−10·27
Sirsa	29·708	NW	2	107·3	82·8	33	..	2·19	−9·19
Delhi	29·645	W	3	104·7	83·9	43	...	10·94	−12·42
Agra	29·693	Calm	3	103·5	80·4	75	...	21·83	−1·65
Cawnpore	29·715	WSW	2	99·9	78·1	63	...	39·60	...
Allahabad	29·713	WSW	3	98·1	77·3	67	...	37·13	+5·65
Jhansi	29·729	SSW	3	103·3	83·7	56	...	27·7	−4·72
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·00	...
Karachi	29·766	WSW	12	88·4	77·2	87	...	0·09	−5·75
Jeypore	29·748	WNW	4	103·2	78·1	50	...	10·76	−13·15
Ajmere	29·746	W	5	101·4	85·5	49	..	8·84	−9·67
Deesa	29·782	NW	8	102·1	80·0	58	...	1·15	−21·81
Ahmedabad	29·788	NW	2	101·3	82·1	59	...	3·71	...
Bhuj	29·795	W	14	95·8	74·9	71	...	0·85	−11·17
Jamnagar	29·807	SW	16	91·0	75·2	71	..	5·56	...
Rajkot	29·809	NW	10	97·9	73·8	78	...	7·35	−17·25
Bhawnagar Para	29·806	NW	11	98·6	77·7	67	...	5·12	...
Veraval	29·813	WNW	7	85·1	76·8	82	...	4·94	...
Neemuch	29·766	Calm.	6	99·5	77·5	60	...	10·63	−16·15
Indore	29·762	W	2	99·1	77·6	60	0·13	13·80	−12·14
Saugor	29·776	SW	6	97·3	78·1	59	...	21·12	−17·95
Jubulpore	29·752	S	1	94·0	71·1	81	...	20·60	−9·01
Hoshangabad	29·767	Calm.	1	97·6	77·2	73	...	20·02	−21·88
Khandwa	29·743	W	4	101·2	81·6	47	...	7·61	−17·19
Raipur	29·764	Calm.	2	95·4	77·6	85	...	23·18	−17·11
Nagpur	29·775	Calm.	3	98·7	76·6	77	0·50	11·18	−25·05
Amraoti	29·772	SSW	3	100·3	76·8	60	0·03	11·93	−14·47
Akola	29·765	W	7	106·7	77·8	57	...	7·61	−18·29
Surat	29·802	Calm.	4	94·2	78·6	70	...	18·47	−20·38
Malegaon	29·790	NW	9	98·9	76·1	58	...	4·56	−10·90
Bombay	29·817	N	11	87·4	75·0	91	0·94	31·80	−30·40
Poona	29·814	NW	9	88·5	71·4	83	0·44	8·45	−7·59
Ahmednagar	29·818	NW	7	93·9	69·9	90	0·42	6·19	...
Aurangabad	...	NNW	...	94·9	68·7	7	0·21	9·60	...
Sholapur	29·803	NW	10	93·7	71·5	79	0·48	4·48	−14·38
Ratnagiri	29·806	NNW	6	84·9	76·4	80	..	48·99	−48·12
Belgaum	29·782	NE	13	81·3	67·8	88	0·30	17·80	−15·38
Goa	29·814	N	12	83·0	73·0	95	0·12	43·27	...
Karwar	29·793	SW	4	84·7	74·5	90	0·10	54·11	−51·79
Mangalore	29·833	WNW	3	83·3	75·	85	...	61·05	−35·02
Calicut	29·847	SW	6	83·2	75·0	93	...	59·83	−20·31
Cochin	29·857	WSW	M	87·0	73·7	96	0·44	44·39	−21·69
Bangalore	29·821	WSW	6	83·3	66·8	88	0·20	8·28	−6·84
Secunderabad	29·753	NW	4	91·8	74·9	72	...	12·34	−9·58
Masulipatam	29·768	WSW	4	91·6	78·4	70	...	11·00	−9·17
Bellary	29·890	Calm.	5	91·2	72·2	61	0·28	6·63	−0·96
Cuddapah	29·774	WNW	L	95·1	77·9	77	...	5·04	−11·00
Madras	29·768	S	6	93·5	76·0	83	...	7·22	−4·68
Coimbatore	29·810	SSE	3	89·9	72·1	86	..	2·00	−2·20
Trichinopoly	29·779	WSW	7	95·0	76·4	80	...	3·50	−5·36
Negapatam	29·779	W	9	89·5	78·4	68	...	4·33	−4·80
Colombo	29·863	SW	11	87·5	78·0	85	0·01	11·01	−7·72
Aden	29·839	Calm.	12	94·3	83·8	66	...	0·02	−0·32

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 1·05 (32·99); G. T. H., 0·79 (33·98); St. G. H., 0·81 (34·33); C. P., 0·91 (31·80)

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular and show a brisk rise at Lahore, Cawnpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Calicut and Colombo, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, but readings are still highest in the extreme south and lowest in the north. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of its normal in many places and the minimum from 5° to 8° at Sirsa, Delhi, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Sirsa and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Karachi, Jaypore, Rajkot, Indore, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Bombay, about half an inch at Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cochin, about a quarter of an inch at Bellary, Bangalore, Belgaum and Aurangabad, 0·13 cents at Indore, 0·12 at Goa, 0·10 at Karwar, 0·03 at Amraoti and 0·01 at Colombo.

Monsoon has again appeared on the Malabar Coast and is about half its usual steepness. On the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay there is no monsoon. Readings are slightly high at Poona, Bombay and Veraval, and north-westerly wind is likely to blow along the Bombay Coast. At Cochin and Calicut the wind has shifted to south-west or west-south-west, and the sea is rising at Colombo and is slight at Cochin. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared. Pressure is thus showing a great tendency to move northwards and the monsoon occasionally appears on the west or Malabar Coasts. The weather is therefore in an unsettled condition, and rain accompanied by thunder and lightning is to be expected in the Bombay Presidency. On the Malabar Coast the weather is somewhat favourable for rain.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Friday.—Pressure has again given way over the whole Indian region, briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, briskly in North Bombay, Rajputana and Berar, and slightly elsewhere. The low pressure area along the hills in Northern India is not so well defined to-day as yesterday. Showers have fallen on Tenasserim, Burma and Arakan coasts in North Bengal, Ceylon, Mysore, Konkan, the Deccan, and South India. The principal amounts are Moulmein, Akyab, Jalpaeguri, Raichur, three inches, Mergui, two inches, Poona, Sholapur, Bellary, one inch; temperature is in slight defect in Assam, normal on West Coast, and in sink India and in excess in all other provinces, the excess being largest in Berar and Rajputana.

SEPT. 9.

Saturday.—The barometer has risen over the greater part of the country. The rise has been brisk in Punjab and along the hills in Northern India, in Central Burma, Tenasserim and South India, the pressure is steady over the North East of the bay. North-easterly winds are blowing at Saugor Island and Akyab, and conditions are slightly suspicious over the head of bay. Winds have freshened slightly at Colombo, light and moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Central and Lower Burma. Showers have been received in Ceylon, on West Coast, in Deccan, and South India; Trincomalee, and Bombay have received one inch, Cochin, Mercara, Mysore, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, half an inch. The temperature is normal in Burma and Assam, in slight to large excess in other provinces. The day temperatures in Berar yesterday averaged fifteen degrees in excess of the normal.

A Baroda correspondent writes:—Want of rain is keenly felt everywhere, although there has been a slight rainfall in the Naosari and Amreli divisions. Young crops have almost dried up everywhere and relief works have already been opened in all the divisions of this State, some as test works. In Amreli division about 5,000 people are on relief works.

In Thursday's issue of the "Kathiawar Times" appears the report of a fatal fodder dispute in Rajkot. It appears, on Thursday, that while three Gadhis were engaged in grazing their brutes on the banks of the Lalpuri, the *pugee* of the place objected to their action and a dispute arose. Lathis were freely used and a Gadhi fell victim to a blow.

The Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by the Asst. Surgeon, has gone to Arsikere for the purpose of seeing the agricultural prospects of the District Talukas. Arsikere, Chennaroyapattana and Holenarasipur are greatly affected and also parts of Hassan and Belur Talukas. Fodder is scarce and water supply is failing. Cattle are dying, and labourers and poor cultivators are absolutely helpless—particulary in the Holenarasipur Taluk, which reports pathetically few smart showers. The past few days, however are encouraging, and there are prospects of growing fodder. The only crop that is possible now is horsegram. The September and October rains are anxiously awaited.—*Mysore Standard.*

A NADIAD correspondent writes:—Scarcity of rain this year has caused the greatest anxiety in the minds of the people, and if it does not rain by the end of Bhaderwa shudi 15th, the position of the people will be worse than it has been ever known before. Coolies and Wagharies have taken to looting travellers and other helpless people; others starve and die for want of food, and the cattle are reduced to the form of mere skeletons for want of fodder. In some cities, such as Nadiad, Matar, Umreth, &c., the rich people have collected funds and opened cheap grain shops, but we fear they won't be able to continue to sell at low rates for more than 15 days. In the morning there is always a most pitiable sight: a line of moving skeletons, each with a bundle of fuel, urging the citizens to buy it at any price—(two or three maunds of fuel for two or three pies). Looking to the circumstances of the people of this district it is urgently necessary that immediate steps should in taken to open relief works and the General Famine Code should be made applicable to the district. We learn that the Government has sanctioned the opening of relief works in Panch Mahals, and other districts. If this is true we fail to understand why Government should not give such sanction to this district, which is equally or rather more in need of relief. Recently the inhabitants of Nadiad addressed a long petition to the Commissioner, N. D., and to the Government of Bombay, urging the opening of relief works. We hope the authorities concerned will give due consideration to the petition and see the necessity for opening relief works in Nadiad and such other faminestricken cities.

THE DISTRESS IN KATHIAWAR.

MORE RAIN WANTED.

A Rajkote correspondent writes under date Sept. 7th:—Between 30th August and 3rd Sept. there has been rainfall in most part of Kathiawar. In Jamnagar and its districts the amount of rain has been from 3 to 6 inches. There has been a slight fall at Dhrol, but none at Moshi and Malia. In Rajkote about an inch has fallen. There has been a pretty good fall on Porbundur and Junagadh sides. Most parts of Jhallawad seem to be the least favoured. At Bhavnagar, Palitana and other parts of Gohelwad from one to two and three inches of rain has fallen, but this will not relieve the famine and sufferings, though it gives for the time hopes of an improvement. In some parts either there had been no rain or it was so small that there could be no sowing. In other parts when there had been sufficient rain for sowing a subsequent want of rain for a long time, ruined the crops. It is only in very few places that the crops are in good condition. Since the recent rainfall sowing operations have commenced in several districts but everywhere there is need of a further fall after a few days, without which there can be no crops nor fodder.

In most of the States relief works have been opened. The Political Agent has been indefatigable in his efforts to save the people and the cattle. But in a distress like the present it is so difficult to do anything which can be considered satisfactory. Large numbers of cattle have already died. People are starving. Gondal has opened relief works on a large scale and has made the best arrangements possible. Junagadh and Bhavnagar have also opened relief works, and this has been done likewise at Rajkote, Dhrol, &c., Relief works were opened at Navanagar, but it is stated that since the last rainfall the works have been stopped. This is a mistake, for, the fall does not bring immediate relief.

The Political Agent goes to Chotila to-morrow. He has issued instructions even to Talukdars of petty estates to take measures to preserve their people and cattle, and has made rules to facilitate the raising of loans for the purpose.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th September, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·773
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·2
Dew Point		75·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·5
General Directions of wind*		NW, NNE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	258
Fall of Rain		0·08
Total fall during the month		0·10
year		32·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th Sept.		0·94

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	80·6

SUNDAY.—SEPTEMBER 10.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	82·5

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt H T Pritchard, I S C, B
Capt G M Evans, 8th B I
Lieut A B Souter, 1st B Cav
Lieut H G Young, 10th B Lancers
Mr J Stevenson, B Cov
Mr A W Cruickshank, C S I, B Cov
Mr R Obbard, B Cov
Mr A W Blunt, B
Mr L W Lewis, B
Mr O W Jenner, B
Mr A W O Orr, B
Lieut W R B Colan, 8th M I
Mr W Kees, M
Capt H F Cleveland, I M S, 3rd Bo Cav
Mr R Thom, Bo
Mr H W Lewis, Bo
Mr A S Trevor, Bo
Capt E R Morton, 31st P I
Col H S Tandy
Lieut G E J Perry, 6th Inf, Hyd Cont
Second Lieut A W H M Moens, Unattached List

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major H R W Lumsden, 3rd B I, 2 mo
Capt W E A Blakeney, 3rd B Cav, 2 mo
Capt F E Bradshaw, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Capt F W P Macdonald, B, 7 days' extraordinary leave
Capt C A Kemball, B, 4 mo furl
Mr A Lingard, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H O Budden, B, 1 year's furl
Mr E J Moore, B, 6 mo furl
Mr G T Hall, B, 2 mo M C
Mr W S Davis, B, furl to Feb 25, 1900
Mr R A L Fanshawe, B, 1 mo furl
Mr M. J. Brind, B, special leave commuted to furl for 12 mo
Mr F Lebaney, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J W D Johnstone, B, 4 days' furl
Mr E L F Cavendish, M, 6 mo extraordinary leave
Mr C E Ross, Bo, 6 mo M C
Major C E L Gilbert, IMS, 3 weeks
Capt W E Wimble, Commt, 4 mo
Capt G H Arbuthnot, 14 days
Lieut T G P Lawrenson, Commt, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt J B Bell, 32nd B I
Capt C G Robson, 10th B I
Capt S C Gough, 5th B Cav
Capt P Z Cox, B
Capt F W P Macdonald, B
Lieut A Watt, B Sappers and Miners
Lieut C Hodgkinson, 6th B Cav
Mr R E V Arbuthnot, B Cov
Mr J L Herald, B Cov
Mr L Hare, B
Mr A F Higgins, B
Mr J Runciman, B
Mr J M Coates, B
Mr D Hooper, B
Mr F Whymper, B
Mr L M Kaye, B
Mr J W D Johnstone, B
Lieut-Col H H H Aspinall, 19th M I
Capt H D Daly, 32nd M I
Mr A C Tate, M Cov
Mr H A Stuart, M Cov
Mr G W Elphinstone, M Cov
Mr J Meredith, M
Mr H Tireman, M
Mr S B Murray, M
Lieut-Col A J P Nuthall, 13th Bo I
Mr R A Lamb, Bo Cov
Mr M H W Hayward, Bo Cov
Mr W H Le Queene, permission to return is canc, Bo
Mr F L Goldsmid, Bo
Mr T W English, Bo
Lieut-Col E W St G Welchman, 2nd Inf, Hyd Cont
Major C E L Gilbert, I M S
Capt G Ramsay, I M S
Capt E E Couper, 1-4 Goork
Commander J H D St John, R I M
Nursing Sister H Fawcus, I A N S

WHEN the Queen was returning from a drive at Osborne lately a well-dressed man threw a letter into her carriage. It turned out that he was a German living in London, and wanted a grievance redressed. He said he did not know that he was doing wrong, as such an occurrence was not uncommon on the Continent, and as there seemed no reason to doubt his statement he was liberated.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
GRAND DRAMATIC AND SHAKESPEAREAN RECITALS.
MR. KENYON MUSGRAVE,
(late proprietor, Sign of the Cross Co.), and
the celebrated Shakespearean Actress,
MISS BARBARA FENN.
TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11TH.
"MY FRIEND JARLET":
A THRILLING EPISODE OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Emile Jarlet ...An Old Frenchman ..Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Paul Latour ..His Friend ....Mr. Hubert Darcy.
Captain Holy.
Stein ....A Prussian Officer.....Mr. George Stanly.
Marie ....Miss Barbara Fenn.

SCENE.—A Village Inn near Fontainebleu.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

Marcus Superbus...Præfect of Rome...Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Nero ... ...Emperor of Rome Mr. George Stanly.
Tigellinus ... ...Councillor to Nero Mr. Hubert Darcy.
and
Mercia ... ...A Christian Maiden.
Berenis ... ...A Patrician Lady in Love with Marcus. } Miss Barbara Fenn.
SCENE I.—The House of Berenis (the Temptation of Marcus).
" II.—The Auditorium in Nero's Palace (Marcus' Appeal to Cæsar).
" III.—A Dungeon in the Coliseum (the jaws of Death and the Martyr's Crown).

"The courting of Lady Anne," from Shakespeare's
RICHARD III.

Richard ... ... Duke of Gloster, afterwards King of England. Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Lady Anne ... ...Widow of Prince Edward Murdered by Richard. Miss Barbara Fenn.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FARCE
BROWNE THE MARTYR.

Edward Browne ..The Martyr ... ...Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Terebinth Topperton.An Artist ... ...Mr. Hubert Darcy.
Mrs. Browne .. .. Miss Barbara Fenn.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH,
MACBETH, THE BARON'S WAGES,
AND
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
The Music expressly composed by, and the Orchestra under the direction of, the celebrated Chef D'orchestre,
MR. W. FLEMING VALLANCE,
Late of Drury Lane, the Oxford, and Trocadero, London.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, ARMS, ARMOUR AND JEWELS.
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

AN extra allotment was made yesterday in London of Rs. 3,30,000 of Bills, on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-321, and of Rs. 5,00,000 of Telegraphic Transfers, on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-161. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-161.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent. yesterday, to 104 5-8. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·26 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee securitis declined 1-8 per cent. to £65. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value, at 27 3-16d. per oz.; also in New York at 59 1 8 cents per oz., demand Exchange an London being 1-8 cent lower, at 4·86 1-4 dollars. The shipments of specie comprise £120,000 in Silver to Bombay; £38,000 to Hongkong, and £24,000 to Shanghai.

There was no change in Consols to-day, 104 5-8 being still quoted. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 100 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London, 1 centime to 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £65. Bar Silver was still quoted at 27 3-16d. per oz.; and at 59 1-8 cents. in New York, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·86 1-4 dollars. £20,000 in Silver was shipped to Shanghai.

The Goat Skin Sales in London closed yesterday; Bombay qualities were 1-2 to 1d. higher, as were also Madras qualities. The total quantity sold was 1,310,000. Bombay prime were dull, and prices par to 1d. lower.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-32d., to 3 9-16d. per lb.; but American Arrivals showed no change. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Yesterday's advance in Spot Mid.-Americans in the Liverpool Cotton Market was lost to-day, 3 17-32d. being again quoted. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales. American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 7-16d. per lb. for September delivery, and 3 23 64d. for January-February delivery. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 14,000 bales greater than in the preceding week, at 52,000 bales. The amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less, at 52,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 7,000 bales more, at 14,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 47,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 843,000 bales.

Ready Mid —Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, to 6 7-16 cents per lb. Futures were 12 points lower, both for December and March, at 6·08 and 6·19 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.—Uplands continued at 6 7-16 cents in New York; Futures recovered 4 points, to 6 12 cents for December, and 6·23 cents for March. The Receipts at the Ports were 23,000 bales.

The Banks and local markets have been closed to-day on account of a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,389	bales.
Wheat	6,710	cwts.
Linseed	4,200	"
Rapeseed	8,150	"
Poppyseed	1,050	"
Castorseed	5,234	"
Rice	29,904	"

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th August, as compared with the statement of 5th September, 1899:—

	August 23.			September 5.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,61,65,103	9	2	1,64,26,761	5	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,39,48,097	6	8	5,32,59,582	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,48,228	7	2	2,60,357	4	2
Sundries	22,71,956	9	5	23,45,351	15	0
	10,22,33,386	0	5	10,17,92,052	13	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	67,96,548	0	0	68,12,110	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	81,46,823	0	0	81,32,938	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,62,31,220	13	4	1,62,13,338	1	8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,06,39,796	7	0	2,06,96,755	12	9
Bills discounted, &c.	1,74,84,525	7	6	1,59,59,691	0	3
Balances with other Banks.	3,65,555	6	4	5,61,051	1	9
Bullion	5,718	11	7	5,615	11	7
Dead Stock	13,15,790	3	11	13,18,779	5	9
Stamps	9,234	3	5	8,817	11	7
Sundries	16,63,345	5	5	16,53,556	12	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,08,89,365	8	10	1,03,61,802	3	7
Do. at Branches	1,86,81,427	13	1	2,00,67,597	0	8
Rs.	10,22,33,386	0	5	10,17,92,052	13	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,32,096	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,93,753	Inc.
Other Deposits	6,88,515	Dec.
Post Bills	87,871	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,672	Inc.
Loans	17,882	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	56,959	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	15,24,834	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	5,27,563	Dec.
Do at Branches	13,83,170	Inc.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Dismissal.

400-99—Payne G and S—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Hathibhai Bulakidas and others—Smetham B and Noble.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

231-98—Edgelow and G and W—Oosman Jamal vs Esmaljee Hassanjee—Khunderao. Part heard.

155-98—Hiralal M and M—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Sale vs Haroon Hajee Mahomed and others—Wadia and G and Payne G and S.

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayum Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R.

566-98—J C Cama—Jetha Bhima and others vs Khoja Mohomed Medhi Tharia Topun—Dikshit and W.

737-98—In person Ramtakal Doshi vs Bhagoo Ajodhya and others—B V N Kirtiker.

740-98—F P Pavri—Gordhandas Ghanshandas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mohomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Cooverbai.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathmal Narsingdas vs Madhawjee Virjee—Craigie L and O.

183-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Muljee and R B and K.

181-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ramdas Dossa—Muljee and R, Mansuklal D and J.

537-97—Crawford, B and Co—Oomer Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Mahomed and others—Payne G and S and Baishanker and K—Part heard.

79-99—Payne G and S—Moosa Abu vs Haji Abdulla Hajee Hassum.

99-99—Little and Co—Mazandas Pawmull vs Dayaram Kevalram and another—Dikshit and D.

95-97—Smetham, B and Noble—Luxumibai Nharverker vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford, B and Co. and K. J. Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Cause.

295-99—In person—Seskaram Samirmall vs Nathumal Shevdas and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

221-99—Crawford B and Co—Premjee Thackersey Nowrojee vs Narondas Rattonsey and others—Craigie L and O.

715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khemchand Jethmal—M N Saklatwala.

456-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vitnal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J. Part heard.

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Mahon and others vs Shevjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khandas and S.

57-99—Matubai and J—Percy F Fischer vs Thorwald Eilorson and another—H J R Hemming.

267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.

528-93—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kupurchand vs Baldevdas Mobokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

616-35—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

94-93—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Parmanund vs Ruttonsi Waljee and others—Crawford B and Co M and K, J C Cama, N and H, and C L and D—Partly decreed.

256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caetano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary Suits.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valljee—Mathubai and J.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

15-99—Jehangir and S—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Daroowalla—A F Turner.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—August 18, at 37 Holland park, W, the wife of Major T K E Johnston, R A, of a son.

DEATH.

JAMES—August 19, Bedford, Col C James, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HASLETT—September 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr W G F Haslett, of a daughter.

JOSE—August 17, at Mango Grove, Bareilly, N-W P, the wife of Edwin H Jose, of a daughter.

STEWART—September 3, at Oak Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of J H Keith Stewart, 39th Garhwal Rifles, of a daughter.

WALKER—August 27, at Muttra, the wife of Veterinary-Captain W R Walker, A V D, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1899.

THE disappointment which will be generally felt that the re-trial of Captain Dreyfus has not resulted in his immediate rehabilitation may be somewhat mitigated by two considerations. In the first place the Rennes Court, finding him guilty by a majority of five to two, admits extenuating circumstances, and his sentence is reduced to ten years' detention. What the extenuating circumstances may be we can as yet form no idea, but the fact that the Court has found that they exist is in itself an admission that the previous judgment, condemning him to life-long incarceration in a fortress, went beyond the necessities of the case, and that the five years' brutalities, to which the accused was subjected in the Devil's Island, were without a shadow of excuse. Two of the seven officers constituting the court were apparently in favour of acquittal. Even were the verdict and sentence to stand, the position of the unhappy victim of a grave miscarriage of justice has been improved, materially and morally, by the re-opening of his case and a thorough examination of the circumstances under which he came to be prosecuted and condemned in the first instance. But the finding is so clearly against the weight of evidence, and the Court-Martial throughout the proceedings so deliberately ignored the authoritative ruling of the Court of Cassation on vital points, that the judgment will infallibly be quashed and annulled when the Supreme Court comes to deal with it. That will not be at once, for the immediate appeal, for which twenty-four hours are allowed, will be to the Military Court of Revision. The decision of that Court will scarcely be pronounced in less than a couple of months, as the consideration of the voluminous evidence,—utterly irrelevant for the most part,—taken at Rennes, will occupy a good deal of time. When the Military Court of Appeal has disposed of the case, the Court of Cassation can be moved on behalf of the accused, who will be entitled to point out that he was tried over again at Rennes on matters which the Supreme Court had determined in his favour. But the decisive point is this: that the Court of Cassation distinctly prescribed the question submitted to the second Court-Martial, directing it to ascertain whether the accused had given to any Foreign Power notes of the documents specified in the bordereau. That document was declared to have been written by Major Esterhazy and not by Captain Dreyfus. It was also declared that the supposed confession of the latter was never made, that officer having consistently throughout persisted in asserting his innocence, while Captain Lebrun Renaud's versions of what was said varied. He prudently destroyed the page of his diary in which he alleged he had written it down.

At the very outset the President of the Rennes Court questioned the accused on the contents of the bordereau, and, assuming that it was written by him. General Mercier, General Roget, General Gonse, and Major Cuignet were permitted to adduce the alleged confession as indubitable proof of the guilt of the accused. From beginning to end of the proceedings not a scintilla of evidence was adduced to prove that the documents mentioned in the bordereau, or a precis of them, were given to any Foreign Power. One distinguished officer, when asked whether there was any evidence on the point, replied "No! But there is no evidence to show that they were not given to a Foreign Power!" The Generals made elaborate speeches for the prosecution, and endeavoured to vindicate their own behaviour. But none of them gave evidence at first hand as to the guilt of the accused. General Mercier, the Minister of War by whom the prosecution was initiated, acknowledged that documents were surreptitiously shown the officers of the First Court-Martial, and that no one knew better than himself that such a proceeding was illegal. He, therefore, abstained from giving any formal order on the subject; but conveyed "a moral order" in a manner that could not be misunderstood! Moral orders of a similar kind seem to have been constantly forthcoming whenever evidence had to be manufactured, or forgeries produced at an opportune moment for the confusion of Dreyfus, and the vindication of the honour of the army. Prince Victor Napoleon had the courage to condemn the lax morality disclosed by the revelations as to the prevalence of this "moral order" of the newest brand. That Imperial Pretender took occasion to declare that the honour of the army did not require to be upheld by forgery. He significantly added that it was one of the glories of the First Napoleon's reign that he established complete religious equality in France, and gave the Jews the full rights of French citizenship,

The suspicion may have been unjust; but a witness named Penot was produced, who stated that he was a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, who told him that on a certain day two of the Dreyfus family came and offered him fifty thousand francs if he would put an end to the case against the accused, and that he was so indignant that he turned them out of his office. M. Demange disposed of this ingenious fiction by reading a letter written by Colonel Sandherr on the day of the interview. The brothers Dreyfus, he said, imagined that a plot was being hatched against Captain Dreyfus because he was a Jewish officer; they maintained that he was innocent; and that, if necessary, they would prove his innocence if they had to spend the whole of their fortune to arrive at the truth. Colonel Sandherr's authentic note differed considerably from the witness's allegation that he was offered a bribe of 50,000 francs. General Mercier, having just declared that the bordereau was the only evidence against Dreyfus, admitted that other documents were shown to the first Court-Martial. All of the Generals at first thought a certain document was of the number; eventually General Gonse settled the point by stating that it was brought to the Court by Colonel Henry. Maitre Labori made up for lost time when he recovered from his wound by tackling General Mercier, and the others who came to his assistance. He plied them with questions which they found it difficult to evade, and compelled them to take refuge in refusals to answer. None of them could say on what authority they had informed the Court that a sum of one million four hundred pounds sterling had been subscribed in England and Germany to further the agitation in favour of Dreyfus. They could not say whether it was to be spent on advertisements or in the purchase of consciences. But we need not ascribe this strange exhibition of what appears to be factious persecution of an unhappy French Officer, who, being a Jew, has been accused, rightly or wrongly, of betraying secrets to a Foreign State, entirely to a double dose of original sin. Large allowance must be made for the excitement and alarm created by the discovery that, for some years, officers of the Triple Alliance in diplomatic positions in Paris have perfected an unparalled system of espionage, which has succeeded in enmeshing the War Office itself. The system is worked not only from the Embassies in Paris, but from the Hague, Brussels, Strasburg and Switzerland. To counter this system agents have been procured in the Embassies, by whom confidential documents were copied or purloined. Undoubtedly the heads of the French Army are in possession of information which satisfied them that the system of espionage is not only widespread, but constitutes a very serious danger for the country. In this mood it would be difficult for men charged with the safety of the crippled frontiers to be entirely calm and self-possessed when one of the officers of the staff is suspected of betraying secrets to rival, and perhaps hostile, Powers. The fact that in Germany, in Austria, and in England, the press and the people with one accord pronounce the person accused to be absolutely innocent is held to be an additional proof of his guilt. It is very wrong, and very deplorable, but it is not wholly unnatural that such should be the frame of mind at present in France.

THE most interesting feature in the administration report of the railways in the Bombay Presidency is the information relating to new works which are in progress, and additional schemes which are contemplated. The development of the district in the vicinity of Dadar and Mahim is going on rapidly, and the want of an interim station between these suburbs of the City has been apparent for some time. A tentative station will shortly be constructed, and additional goods sidings have been created at Dadar by the B. B. and C. I. Company. Dadar is also served by the G. I. P. Company, who have been compelled to postpone the erection of new passenger and goods accommodation, owing to difficulties that have arisen in connection with the presence of the Vehar water main on railway land. Various schemes are projected in the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda, one of which is the Cambay-Petlad line. The proposal, which has been adopted, will serve the towns of Panduli, Nar, Tarapur, Hariana, and Sayama, which comprise a fertile and populous district in which a flourishing trade exists in seeds, grain, cotton, and tobacco, in addition to timber from Cambay. The length of the line is nearly 21 miles, and the cost is estimated at the rate of Rs. 58,281 per mile. Steel sleepers will be employed for a few miles only towards the Petlad end of the line, the remainder of the rails being laid on creosoted pine sleepers, as, if steel sleepers were used throughout, they would deteriorate in the saline soil to be found towards Cambay. Another project, which, when the work is executed, will afford great convenience to the public and merchants, is that for connecting Radhanpur, the capital of the State, with Patan or with Viramgam. The latter is the longest route, being over 61 miles, and the estimated cost is Rs. 46,762 per mile. The alternative scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 48,341 per mile, the distance being 44 miles. Nothing definitely is yet decided, the project being held in abeyance, pending the collection of statistics of traffic, which will enable the promoters to form a reliable opinion as to the financial prospects of the line. The Government of India have sanctioned the conversion to metre gauge of the present irregular gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Wadhwan and Viramgam, and, when the work is completed, it will render travelling from those parts to Northern India less wearisome, to say nothing of the additional facility in the transport of merchandise, by reason that a through-connection with the metre gauge system will be effected. The Darbar is at present considering a scheme for establishing railway communication between the Gaekwari town of Chausama with Bechraji Mota, a famous place of pilgrimage. The country to be traversed by the projected line is a cultivated, undulating plain. The only physical difficulty met with is the Rupen River. The plans and estimates show that the line, which measures 17 miles, will cost Rs. 7,18,175. After the rains a very important work will be commenced in Baroda in the construction of a line from Vijapur, a town of mercantile and administrative importance, to Kadi, a distance of 42 miles. The work will be accomplished in two sections, and at the request of the Baroda Durbar the Government of India have approved of the Vijapur-Kalol section for the present. The country to be thus opened out to commerce is flat for the most part, with a light and sandy soil producing rain crops, food-grains, cotton, and oil-seeds. The traffic is expected to be remunerative, while the cost of making—Rs. 30,491—is below the average amount per mile. The chief railway extensions in the Bombay Presidency during the past year were the Dhrangadra Railway connecting Wadhwan with Dhrangadra; the first section of the Tapti Valley Railway from Kankra Khari to Vyara and the length Rajpardi to Umalla on the Rajpipla State Railway. The G. I. P. Railway are now making new branch lines from Amalner to Jalgaon and from Chalisgaon to Dhulia, while the work of laying metre-gauge sidings in connection with the goods trans-shipping arrangements at Tadepalli is in hand.

THE official review of the report on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for 1897-98, shows that, while in many districts there were keen contests among candidates for election to these bodies, out of 3,538 members of 227 Boards the average attendance at the meetings was only 7·4. Several District Local Boards failed to hold the necessary number of meetings during the year, and in each division some of the Taluka Boards held less than the four quarterly meetings required by the Standing Orders. The explanation has been offered that the necessary business was transacted by the simple method of circulating papers. In the receipts of the various Boards there is everywhere in Bombay Presidency an increase in provincial rates due to the collection of arrears postponed in the preceding year, and in Sind there has been an increase of revenue owing to a favourable inundation in Shikarpur. Famine and plague have had their effect in diminishing the receipts under the head of police pound fees and education; while there has been a large decrease in toll and fee receipts for civil works, these having been greatly reduced by the restrictions on traffic by plague measures. The Government also were obliged to curtail their grants for water supply and buildings. In regard to expenditure there was everywhere a decrease, altogether amounting to nearly four lakhs of rupees. The greatest falling-off was naturally under "Civil Works," the figures being Rs. 22,60,142 against Rs. 28,08,321 in 1896-97. During the year the Boards had to contend with many difficulties, and the general progress has been, in consequence, comparatively small. The complaint of apathy in reference to ordinary works still pervades the reports, but it is hoped that a new era has commenced, when non-official gentlemen are seen braving unpopularity and personal danger to aid in work the good results of which can only be secured by most arduous toil.

THE report on the excise administration of the Punjab for 1898-99 shows that the excise revenue reached the record figure of Rs. 25,98,171, or 2½ lakhs more than in the previous year. Rs. 1,38,884 of this increase were due to the imposition of duty, for the first time, on beer supplied to the Commissariat Department for the use of troops. There have also been enhanced receipts from the import duty on *charas*; and the result of raising the still-head duty on country spirits from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per gallon of proof spirit has been a net gain of Rs. 31,382. The opium revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 12,776, chiefly due to diminished imports of Hill States and Kashmir opium, and a contraction of the area under poppy cultivation. This latter circumstance, Mr. Thorburn, the Financial Commissioner, considers sufficiently serious to warrant a re-opening of the question of the taxation of the poppy in the Punjab. If the poppy cultivation there is to be saved, Mr. Thorburn thinks that steps must be taken at once to encourage it by lowering the acreage duty, and perhaps even "excising" it as is done in Bengal. It is noteworthy that the figures relative to the duty on malt liquors indicate that 97 per cent. of the produce of the Punjab breweries is supplied to the Commissariat Department for the use of the troops.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, on Saturday afternoon, were the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice; and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilkins, of the Calcutta High Court; Brigadier-General Sir W. H. Meikle-John, K.C.B., Commanding the Rohilkand District and Lady Plowden, wife of the Resident of Hyderabad.

A CUSTOMS circular of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department notifies a revision of the rates of additional duty upon sugar on which German bounties are bestowed. In supersession of those notified on the 20th March last the following revised rates are declared:—Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent. polarization: bounties bestowed 2·40 marks per 100 kilograms; additional duty to be levied 14a. 7p. per per cwt. Refined sugar under 98 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent. polarization: bounty 2·50 marks per 100 killogrames, additional duty 15a. 3p. per cwt. Candy and sugar in white hard loaves, blocks, crystals etc, of at least 99 1-2 per cent. polarization: bounty 3·55 marks per 100 kilograms; additional duty 1R. 6a. All other sugar of at leas 98 per cent. polarization: bounty 3 marks per 100 kilograms; additional duty 1R. 2a. The only difference between these rates and those declared in March is that for raw sugar of at least 90 per cent. polarisation, and the bounty on which is 2·40 marks, the rate is reduced from 15a. 3p. to 14a. 7p. In the previous notification raw sugar and refined sugar were classed together as receiving equally a bounty of 2·50 marks and were consequently treated equally in regard to duty. The revised tariff takes effect from the 23rd ult.

THE Government of India have issued an order exempting basic slag from import duty.

THE annual Staff College dinner will be held this year at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 27th instant.

THE Government of India have changed the designation of District Recruiting Officers to Recruiting Staff Officers.

IN "The Studio" for September will appear an important and very copiously illustrated article dealing with the National Competition at South Kensington.

OWING to the 19th Hussars going to South Africa their horses Last Chance and Asquith have been withdrawn from their engagements at the Poona Steeplechases.

THE Gordon Highlanders and 5th Dragoon Guards football teams have left Simla to rejoin their regiments, so that the ties for the Durand Cup will have to be redrawn.

THE first of the season's consignment of Arab horses has arrived at Bombay, and can be inspected at Messrs. Anderson & Co.'s stables. It is a small lot, but comprises some good animals.

CAPTAIN T. H. ROGERS, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has taken over the duties of the Honorary Secretary Bombay District Revolver Club, from Captain E. R. Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

IT was originally intended that the 11th Hussars should be included in the contingent designed for South Africa, but owing to the outbreak of glanders in the regimental stables, the 9th Lancers have been substituted.

CONSEQUENT on the withdrawal of the 2nd Bengal Lancers from the Kohat-Kuram Force the following relief movements are ordered: Wing, 9th Bengal Lancers from Multan to Dera Ghazi Khan, 3rd Punjab Cavalry from Dera Ghazi Khan to Kohat. The reliefs will be carried out by route march in October next.

THE entries in the Wodehouse Inter-Regimental Cup Tournament are better than was expected. Eight teams have altogether come forward, namely the Munsters, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, King's Royal Rifles, 48th Battalion R.F.A., the Glosters, Black Watch, 2nd team No. 1 E. Divn. R.A., and Calcutta Light Horse.

IT is to be feared that famine threatens the whole of the Hissar district. Prices have gone up enormously, and the *kharif* crop has been almost destroyed by the drought. In the Sirsa district, too, things are about as bad as they can be. Not a drop of rain has fallen this summer, and the *barani* crop is bad. An attempt is to be made to fill village tanks from canal sources, and we understand that famine test works are to be started at once.

JUDGMENT has been delivered in the Muthukrishnaperi Riot Case which has been tried at the Tinnevelly Special Sessions for the trial of the Faction Riots in the South. The first accused, a Village Magistrate, who took part in this particular riot and incited the Maravar to plunder and burn Shanar houses, was sentenced to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment. The other prisoners were sentenced to terms varying from 4 years' to months on all counts.

PASSERS by on the Mall in Simla were startled last Tuesday by the appearance of a Mahomedan Table servant streaming with blood from a dao cut behind the head. The man, it appears, had a quarrel with a Madrassi khansamah in the service of the Hon. Mr. Dawkins, the dispute being terminated by the Madrassi using the "baverchi khana" chopper with more force than discretion upon his adversarys head. The injured man is likely to recover and the Madrassi has been liberated on bail. He will probably eschew choppers in future.

A CASE which excited some interest at Cuttack has just been concluded. A man went to Cuttack in May, collected a large sum of money, and said he was Dhiranund Swami, of Bombay, Vice-President of the Bharatiya Arya Gorakhini Sabha, of which Sriman Swami was President, and Sir T. Madhava Rao, with several influential native gentlemen of Bombay and Madras, members. Money was given him to establish a cow-shed at Cuttack. He suddenly disappeared. The police instituted a case, and he was arrested in August at Mathura. When put upon his trial, which lasted four days, the accused said he was Sorjendu Goswami, of Khardaha, near Calcutta. He was sentenced to eighteen months, rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating.

THE construction of the heavy howitzer for the heavy siege train is to be held in abeyance, as it is considered that the 6 inch medium howitzer firing a hundred pound projectile is heavy enough for all practical purposes. The heavy howitzer has a calibre of 8 inches, and has a shell of over 200lbs. weight, and is a very unwieldy weapon. Only one has been constructed, and professional opinion is against it, though enough may be constructed hereafter to equip one section of a siege train, i. e., eight pieces. The 6-inch howitzers firing steadily and deliberately all day, consume some five tons of ammunition daily per piece—so that a siege train of twelve of these pieces would get through 60 tons a day, and the difficulty of supplying this on truck railways, and bringing it up from the parks practically puts this limit to the size of siege pieces.

ON the 24th of August a punkha-coolie was killed in the Peshawar lines of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Pte. O'Gara of 'G' Company has been apprehended as the culprit. At the preliminary trial the Cantonment Magistrate put him back for trial by the Chief Court, Lahore, for wilful murder. On Friday, the 1st, he left Peshawar under escort. The Sergeant-Major has been made a prisoner by the D. A. A. G. for not reporting the murder. The O. C. of the Regiment has prohibited all natives from entering the regimental lines, with the result that the men do their own cooking and are responsible for the cleanliness of their barracks. Thieves have already re-commenced to visit the stations, taking advantage in all probability of the dark nights and their lengthening nature. Shots are fired now and again by some of our more adventurous chowkidars, but no one has been yet reported as having been shot.

DR. CHINOY, the Medical Officer of the Southern Mahratta Railway at Hubli, has forwarded to the Imperial Research Laboratory a short statement showing the number of persons inoculated by him at the Railway Hospital there up to September 1st, 1899. In Hubli itself he has inoculated 4,961 persons once, 7840 persons twice, and 1,346 persons thrice (these having been twice inoculated last year), or a grand total of 14,147. In the district he has done 1,849 persons once, and 1,967 twice, or altogether in Hubli and the district a total of 17,963 persons. He gives a remarkable instance of the success of inoculation:—"There are about 1,000 people living in the Railway chawl, Hubli, which was seriously infected last year. "All of them are inoculated," and I am glad to be able to state that "not a single case of plague" has occurred amongst them since plague broke out in the town, although they freely move about and mix with people in the town, where plague is increasing daily."

MR. ERNEST RENSHAW, the lawn tennis player, is dead, it is feared by suicide. The jury have returned an open verdict. The palmy days of the Renshaw Brothers ended with the eighties, and even in those days the fame of Ernest Renshaw was eclipsed by that of his more brilliant brother. From 1881 to 1886 W. Renshaw carried off the English championship without a break, and the two brothers on several occasions secured the doubles championship. In 1887 W. Renshaw was unable to enter for the championship owing to an accident to his right arm, and this left Ernest Renshaw and H F. Lawford in the final, the former, who was somewhat stale, being defeated by three sets to two. Earlier in the season he had easily wrested the Irish championship from Lawford, and in the following year he secured both the Irish and English premiership, defeating his brother in a grand game in the latter competition, and easily overcoming the holders Lawford, in the final. In 1889 W. Renshaw returned to his old form, and again secured the championship, beating Ernest in the final somewhat easily, and the brothers again won the doubles. After that year the Renshaws virtually disappeared from first class matches, W. Renshaw in 1890 only playing a single match in defence of his championship, which he lost, and Ernest confining his attention to handicap engagements. There has probably never been a finer exponent of the game than W. Renshaw, and his brother was not far behind him.

FITZHARRIS ("Skin the Goat") and Hanlon, the last of the Phœnix Park prisoners, were released from Maryborough Gaol on Aug 22. Accompanied by two warders in plain clothes, they left the prison at forty-five minutes past eight, and proceeded to a point where the road passes beneath the railway. They then climbed on to the line, and got quietly to the station. Both looked in good health, but Fitzharris was apparently suffering from weak eyes, for he wore glasses. They left by the 9-11 for Dublin, two Pressmen, two constables, and about half a dozen civilians witnessing their departure. Fitzharris was the driver of the cab which conveyed the signalling party on the various occasions when arrangements were made to murder the late Mr. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary. On the occasion of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in the Phœnix Park, on the evening of May 6, 1882, Fitzharris stood by the scene of the murder, and had in his cab three men, armed and prepared to shoot any one who interfered to prevent the execution of their plans. Fitzharris was convicted of being an accessory after the fact, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Hanlon was convicted for attempting to murder a man named Field, who had been a juror in a murder case, and was also sentenced to penal servitude for life.

SERIOUS disturbances arising out of the racial differences between Czechs and Germans have occurred at Graslitz. On Aug. 19 a demonstration took place in front of the buildings of the Local Government, the windows of which were smashed. In consequence of this the gendarmerie was reinforced, but fresh assemblages took place, and without any warning the gendarmes were stormed from a public-house, which the police then endeavoured to clear, but without success. Several of the rioters were arrested later on, and repeated requests for their release from the Burgomaster and a deputation of German Nationalists to the Government had no result. At night the gendarmerie were fired on, and they then charged with drawn swords. Two persons were killed and a third severely wounded. In all six persons were wounded, two of whom died. During the night a battalion of infantry was detached from the force engaged in the manœuvres and sent to Graslitz, and further reinforcements of gendarmerie were despatched thither. The movement is not confined to Graslitz, but has spread to Asch, Eger, Flakenau, and other towns in the neighbourhood, though there has been no rioting as yet in these places. When the soldiers who had been withdrawn from the manœuvres to maintain order at Falkenau arrived there, they were received with cries of "Get out," and the "Wacht am Rhein" was sung. The authorities are making every effort to suppress the anti-Austrian movement, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says, and with the help of the troops no doubt they will put out the flames.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS FOR NATAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Reuter learns that at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to send a strong despatch to the Transvaal Government, which will probably be published in London when it is received in Pretoria.

It is reported that the Cabinet also decided to send 10,000 troops to Natal owing to the appeal received from that quarter, but not to call out the Reserves at present.

THE FORCE FOR NATAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

It is understood that the ten thousand troops for Natal include four thousand of those to be sent from India.

STATEMENT BY THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that, in the despatch which the Cabinet has decided to send to the Transvaal, the British Government refuses to entertain any idea of relinquishing British suzerainty, and reminds President Kruger that the offer of a joint enquiry cannot remain open indefinitely.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET COUNCIL.

There was an absolute unanimity of opinion at yesterday's Cabinet Council regarding the Transvaal.

THE DEBATE IN THE VOLKSRAAD.

The debate in the Transvaal Volksraad ended in a resolution being passed regretting the concentration of British forces on the Transvaal border while friendly correspondence was passing, and declaring that in case of hostilties the Republic was not responsible.

THE TRANSVAAL MORE CONCILIATORY.

The Transvaal has officially announced that by its last despatch it was intended to signify its acceptance of the joint commission.

THE TRANSVAAL WITHDRAWS THE SUZERAINTY CONDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Transvaal State Attorney, in an interview with a press representative, stated that, in consequence of the withdrawal of the offer of a quinquennial franchise, the condition attached to the offer that British suzerainty should be relinquished also fell to the ground.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Orders have been received for the despatch to South Africa of the troops already warned for service. The transports are being taken up, and as soon as these are ready the troops will start The Glosters and King's Royal Rifles will embark at Calcutta, and the remainder of the troops at Bombay.

THE CAVALRY CONTINGENT COMMAND.

There are no further developments in connection with the Transvaal force to-day, except that Colonel Wolseley-Jenkins, 19th Hussars, will command the Cavalry Contingent, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and not Colonel Courtenay as first arranged.

RELIEF OF SERVICE TROOPS.

[illegible] following movements in relief have been ordered consequent on troops going to South Africa :—4th Hussars from Bangalore to Secunderabad; 1st Battalion, Northampton Regiment, from Fyzabad to Allahabad; also six companies, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, from Dum Dum to Fort William.

TWELVE VESSELS FOR CONVEYANCE OF INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TROOPS TO BE FULLY UNDER WAY IN A FORTNIGHT.

About twelve vessels will probably be taken up for the conveyance of the Indian Contingent to South Africa, and about ten days or a fortnight is likely to elapse before the last of the forces embark. After the voyage to Durban they will be able to participate in any operations that may be decided upon. By that time also the troops from home will have begun to arrive in force upon the scene.

PREPARATIONS AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

Speculation is rife here concerning the transport from Calcutta of two infantry regiments—the King's Royal Rifles and the Gloucesters, who have been ordered for service in the Transvaal. Both regiments are in readiness and have been prepared for the past week, and can embark as soon as transports are ready. The Gloucesters have to come from Allahabad, but their arrival means only a few hours' journey. Orders were received from Fort William yesterday to engage transports and get them ready as quickly as possible.

Nine men of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who were on leave in Calcutta, were hastily called back to Allahabad by wire on Friday. The men left Calcutta the same night by the Punjab mail train and a few others left last night. At Fort William the commissariat and transport officers have been busy packing provisions, an immense consignment of which is intended for the Indian contingent to the Transvaal.

Yesterday afternoon two steamers were taken up—the Purnea, British India Steam Navigation Company, and Nurani, of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company fleet. It is not yet decided what other vessels are to be engaged, though the Steamer India, which is expected here on Monday, will probably be one of them. For the present, on the departure of the King's Royal Rifles from Fort William, a detachment of the Royal Irish Rifles from Dum-Dum will be detailed for duty in the Fort, no arrangements having been made to fill the place of the departing men by other regiments

At the Government Dockyard the fittings for transport only require some overhauling. The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have only one vessel in port, the Malta, 3,900 tons register; the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, the Nizam, 2,041 tons; and Messrs. Anderson and Wright, the Umona 1,288 tons. The British India Steam Navigation Company, however, have a fleet of six vessels available for servic—Nyassa, 1,945 tons, Muttra, 2,985 tons, Purnea, 2,127 tons, Virawa, 2,158 tons, Scindia, 2,050 tons, and Banc ora, 3,191 tons.

DETAILS OF SECUNDERABAD TROOPS FOR SERVICE.

HUSSARS' REJOICING.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 10.

The following is the strength of the Secunderabad troops proceeding to the Transvaal :—21st Field Battery, Royal Artillery: 8 officers, 173 men, 153 horses, and 6 guns; 19th Hussars: 22 officers, 475 men, 653 horses, and 26 mules; Veterinary Field Hospital: 2 British Officers, 6 British and 2 Native soldiers, 29 followers, and 6 horses. These will be railed to Bombay by six special troops trains, two leaving each day. The G. I. P. Railway have promptly assisted the Railway emergency by sending up 70 trucks. Nearly 500 Lee-Metford carbines, belonging to the Hussars, which arrived by mail train last evening, were issued to the 19th Hussars to day. All preparations to start are complete here, but the shipping arrangements in Bombay will not be ready till Wednesday, when the Artillery will probably be the first to start. General Tucker yesterday announced this fact to the gunners. The Hussars are in high spirits over the prospect of going to war, and entertainments of a social character have been freely held at Trimulgherry since the intimation of their selection for service arrived.

PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE orders for the despatch of troops from India to South Africa, which have been daily expected for several weeks past, were received by the Royal Indian Marine authorities on Saturday. The troops will be conveyed only by hired transports, the Indian Marine troopships having to carry out their usual programme. The instructions issued required the immediate chartering of transports at Bombay and Calcutta. The number of vessels mentioned as needed is 22, of which eighteen are to be chartered at Bombay and four at Calcutta. Captain Goodrich, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and Commander Chandler are actively engaged in dealing with the tenders of the various Shipping Companies in Bombay. It is expected that for the most part the ships of the British India Company will be taken up, and already that Company have tendered fourteen vessels. Three of these had been chartered yesterday at Bombay, namely the Lalpoora, the Secundra and the Booldana, while the next to follow will be the Chanda. It is probable that the City of London, belonging to the City Line, which is at present at Karachi, will also be one of the transports requisitioned. Of the four vessels required at Calcutta three have already been engaged, namely the India, the Purnia, and the Henzada belonging to the B. I. Coy.

The Secundra obtained her clearance at Bombay on Saturday, and was about to sail for Calcutta in ballast, but was detained in consequence of having been chartered by Government. Yesterday she went into the Government dock to be fitted up as a transport. It is expected that the work will be finished within twenty-four hours, as everything is in readiness and only requires to be placed on board. The Government vessels in the Dock were yesterday floated out to make room for the Secundra. The Secundra will in all probability be the first transport to leave Bombay and is expected to sail, with Field Batteries, for Durban, either on Friday or Saturday. The Lalpoora will go into the dry dock, to-day, and will most probably come out to-morrow when the work of converting her for transport purposes will be commenced. Work will be begun on the other vessels as they come in. Mr. Waston, the Chief Constructor at the Government Dock Yard, is making an inspection of the vessels offered, and according to their suitability some will be fitted up for the cavalry and others for infantry requirements, the work being commenced in each case as soon as the vessel has been surveyed. The Dock-yard officials have been preparing the necessary fittings for some time, so that the work will be carried out with all speed.

SIX THOUSAND TROOPS TO BE DESPATCHED.

The troops to be despatched from Bombay comprise, as previously mentioned, the 21st, 42nd and 53rd Field Batteries of Artillery, the 5th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers and 19th Hussars, and the 1st Devonshire Regiment and 2nd Gordon Highlanders, along with the 18th and 26th British Field Hospitals; Section C. and D., Native Field Hospital, and A. and B. Sections, British Field Hospitals, the latter of which are mobilized at Bombay. The Gloucesters and the King's Royal Rifle Corps, with the 11th British Field Hospital, proceed from Calcutta. The total number of troops to be despatched is nearly 6,000. The statement that no troops proceeding to Bombay for embarkation will be allowed to arrive via Poona is, we are informed, not correct. The 42nd Field Battery will proceed via Ahmednager and will change at Manmar, after filing up with men and horses from Kirkee. All other troops from Secunderabad and Bangalore will run through without stopping at the rest camp at Poona on account of the prevalence of plague. The troops will halt in the ordinary way at Deolali. The dates of sailing depend upon the celerity with which the transports can be taken up and made ready, but it is expected that the whole of the forces will have been despatched by the 28th inst. At the Bombay District Staff Office the necessary arrangements are being rapidly pushed forward. A great amount of work has been thrown upon Major C. P. Triscott, the Assistant Adjutant General, and his office staff, of whom Sergeant-Major Samways is chief clerk, and they are really working night and day.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

At the Prince's Dock yesterday there was not a great deal of activity, though for some weeks the authorities there have been prepared to immediately commence work in readiness for the embarkation of troops. To-day, however, the preparations will be well under way. They are being directed by Captain Hand, the Docks Superintendent, acting under whom is Mr. Walker, the Deputy Superintendent. Yesterday morning work had been commenced upon the construction of a ramp, or platform outside the dock for the detraining of horses and artillery. A similar platform inside the dock-yard, erected for use by the last Suakim expedition, is also available. Sheds N, O, P, Q, G, & H, have been placed at the disposal of the Government and the work of clearing them has begun. Telephone wires have been put up connecting the District Staff Office and the Indian Marine Office directly with the sheds. A portion of G shed will be fitted up as an inquiry office for the convenience of the troops. It is understood that the Field Batteries will be the first to leave and will be embarked in three vessels.

TRANSPORT OFFICERS.

Commander G. Holland, D. S. O., Royal Indian Marine, Staff Officer at the Government Dock Yard, has been appointed Transport Officer, and Lieut. Rowland has been appointed as his assistant. They will accompany the expedition to Durban.

THE CHARTERED TRANSPORTS.

Of the three vessels already chartered in Bombay and belonging to the British India fleet, the S. S. Secundra is a steel screw, three-masted, steamer of 2610 tons nett. She was built in 1883 by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis at Glasgow. She is 310 feet in length; 32·2 feet in breadth; and 25·0 feet in depth. She is under the command of Captain W. W. Allen. The S. S. Lalpoora, a vessel of 3,269 tons net (Captain Stabb) was built in 1885 by Messrs. W. Denny. and Brothers of Glasgow. Her length is 340·1 feet, breadth 42·2 feet and depth 25·6 feet. The S. S. Booldana, is a steel screw, three-masted, steamer of 2860 tons nett and is commanded by Captain Creft. She was built in 1880 by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers of Glasgow and is 332·2 feet in length, 40·2 feet broad and has a depth of 40·2 feet. All the three vessels are at present in Bombay harbour. They are in first-class condition and only require to be fitted up for the purpose of military transport.

COMMISSARIAT TENDERS INVITED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Bombay Commissariat Department, of which Captain Anderson is the chief officer, have received orders to purchase European and Native provisions. Tenders were at once invited and the commissariat officials were very busy yesterday in accepting the same and making the necessary preparations. The articles required are to be supplied within three days of acceptance, except the delivery of biscuit, which should be supplied within seven days.

OFFICERS RECALLED.

Major Little and other officers of the 9th Lancers, who are in Simla on short leave, have been recalled.

Colonel Yule, commanding the Devonshires, who went out a few days ago on a trip to Narkhonda, has been summoned back.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

RENNES, SEPT. 8

M. Demange made a speech for the defence to-day in the Dreyfus case, and the verdict is expected to-morrow.

DISCLAIMER BY GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 8.

The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes, in order to fulfil a duty to humanity, an official reiteration that Germany had no relations with Captain Dreyfus.

THE WORST ANTICIPATED.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—

The evidence in the Dreyfus case is practically concluded.

The last fortnight's proceedings have been marked by a merciless suppression of Maitre Labori's questions, and the frequent and malicious interruptions of his opponents, also by the scandal of M. Bertillon's two days' exposition of the bulky portfolios with irrelevant photographs and geometrical charts.

M. Louis Havet, Grammarian, Member of the French Institute, on Tuesday analysed the terminology of the "bordereau" contrasting its clumsy idioms with the faultless French used by Dreyfus, showing that the language was identical with Esterhazy's polyglot style.

M Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, in his evidence reminded the Court that the previous Court-martial acquitted Esterhazy without judging.

Colonel Jouaust exclaimed in alarm "The witness is criticising the chosejugee."

General Billot added, "Esterhazy's guilt fails to prove Dreyfus innocent," on which prisoner broke into a groan.

Maitre Labori tried to pin the accusers down to the allegation that Dreyfus had been Esterhazy's accomplice. The President snubbed him, and an altercation ensued, Counsel implying his abandonment of the case.

To-day's refusal to appoint a commission to examine the foreign military attaches confirms the worst fears as to the probable result.

THE NEW SENTENCE; EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES; AND TEN YEARS DETENTION.

RENNES, SEPT. 9.

The verdict was given in the Dreyfus Case to-day, and the prisoner was found guilty by a majority of five to two votes.

Extenuating circumstances were admitted and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' detention.

Twenty-four hours are allowed in which to appeal.

The Clerk read the sentence in a room apart from he Court to Captain Dreyfus, who listened unmoved.

No scene took place either inside or outside the Court, and the people dispersed quietly.

THE PRESS ON THE DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, SEPT. 10.

The Revisionist papers declare that the Dreyfus struggle must be continued until justice is done.

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THE GRADE OF SCOTCH CHAPLAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

In response to a suggestion made by the General Assembly the Government of India have agreed to assimilate the nomenclature of Scottish Chaplains on the English Establishment to that of Chaplains of the Church of England, and a resolution in to-day's *Gazette* announces that in future Chaplains of the Church of Scotland shall be known for the first three years as "Chaplains on Probation," for the next ten years as "Junior Chaplains," and after thirteen years as "Senior Chaplains," with highest grade of "Presidency Senior Chaplains."

VISITOR TO BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh visits Bombay on his Autumn tour, arriving at Calcutta on 1st December.

THE RAILWAY RETURNS.

The deficiency in railway earnings during the earlier months of the year is being rapidly made up. Last week, for which the returns are complete, shows an improvement of nearly seven lakhs compared with the corresponding seven days of last year. The recovery is chiefly due to better traffic on the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, G. I. P., Bombay and Baroda, and Rajputana-Malwa lines.

THE WINTER MANŒUVRES.

As now arranged for the Imperial Service Troops' manœuvres during the coming winter, two regiments of Gwalior Cavalry, one regiment of Rampur Cavalry, one Battalion of the Ulwar Infantry, one regiment of the Bhurtpur Infantry, and half of the Bikanir Camel Corps will join the concentration at Meerut. The arrangement is subject to the famine, which is impending permitting, the manœuvres to be carried out.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Ties for the Durand Football Tournament were drawn to-day. York and Lancaster meet New Club, Second Team, on the 18th, the winner playing the North Staffords on the 21st. New Club, First Team, meet Yorkshire Regiment on the 19th, the winner playing the Black Watch on the 22nd. Simla Volunteers meet the Somersetshire Light Infantry on the 20th, the semi-finals taking place on the 25th and the finals on the 27th.

The Gordons and 5th Dragoons have scratched.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C H Hill, Secretary for Berar, has obtained eleven weeks' leave, Captain O. G. Severs officiating.

Lieutenants Prevost, 25th Bombay Infantry, and Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant H. Lambert, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has one month's extension of leave at home.

Captain J. A. Dealy, R. E., is transferred from the Bengal to the Bombay Command.

Lieutenant-General Sir Power Palmer, accompanied by Major Rose, Captain Seagrim, and Colonel Nixon, arrives here next Sunday on a visit to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Duncan vacates the Adjutancy of the 2nd Royal Scots on 1st November and proceeds on a year's furlough.

Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, joins the Bombay Command Head-quarters as unpaid attache.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. Luard, Probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

Captain Roos-Keppel, of Chamkanni fame, has been appointed Political Officer, Khyber, Mr. Donald, on return from leave, reverting to the Punjab.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

General Strahan, Surveyor-General, is reposted to military employ with effect from 1st October.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Thomson resigns the Civil Service with effect from the 1st instant.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 10.

There were 89 cases and 93 deaths recorded in the city yesterday, the total mortality being 119; in the Cantonment 7 cases 8 deaths, there being one case in the suburban area, and 85 cases and 74 deaths in the district.

177 cases and 67 deaths were recorded in the city to-day; the total mortality being 83; Sukerwar and Kesba peits are mostly affected; in the cantonment 12 cases, 3 deaths; in the suburban area 8 cases, 2 deaths; in the district 74 cases, 50 deaths; in Kirkee 4 cases, 3 deaths.

EUROPEAN LADY ATTACKED.

Mrs. Kennedy, the wife of Mr. Michael Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, was attacked with plague and was removed to the Sassoon Hospital.

FOOTBALL AND TUG-OF-WAR: ROYAL SCOTS *vs.* SHROPSHIRES.

An Association Football match between the Royal Scots and the Shropshire Light Infantry was played yesterday on the latter's ground. Before the game started a smart shower fell, making the ground slippery, and accurate play very difficult. The game resulted in a win for the Royal Scots by one goal to the Shropshires' nil.

During the interval of football a tug-of-war took place between teams representing the above regiments. The teams were both well coached and looked fit. The pull lasted three minutes, 20 seconds, during which the excitement was intense.

RAIN IN THE DECCAN.

Heavy rain has fallen at Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum, Miraj, Sangli, and Karagaum, and the impending famine is averted, though most of the first crops have failed.

There is now every prospect of turning out a second crop, and cultivators are now looking forward to a good harvest. Good rain has also fallen in Poona for the last two days, and reports are to hand stating that heavy rain has also fallen in Satara and in the Poona District.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

The following is the Metropolitan's approaching tour :—Leave Calcutta 27th, arrive Simla 29th; September, Rawalpindi 20th; October, Peshawar 23rd, Lahore 27th; Delhi 2nd November, Allahabad 4th, Cawnpore 8th, Lucknow 10th, Agra 14th Jubbulpore 17th, Benares 22nd, Calcutta 25th.

MILITARY NEWS.

General H. MacDonald, of the Egyptian Army, who has been appointed to a divisional command in India, is now expected to arrive about 15th October next.

HEAVY RAIN IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 10.

Heavy rain fell last night: it commenced at nine and continued for two hours, accompanied by thunder and lightning. More rain is expected, it being still cloudy. Yesterday was very hot.

MR. THEODORE BECK'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, SEPT. 9.

A special meeting of the Aligarh College Trustees was held to-day. The following resolutions were passed :—(1) Mr. Theodore Morison to succeed Mr. Theodore Beck as Principal. (2) Mr. Theodore Morison is authorised to select two Professors to fill up the vacancies and to bring them with him. (3) Babu Jadhav Chander, Professor of Mathematics, is appointed Registrar for three months as a temporary measure.

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THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Bombay Mail of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Umballa left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s.s. Yarra which left Bombay on Tuesday 29th August arrived at Suez on Friday 8th inst, 11 a. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet. Small inquiry. Sellers firm. Buyers disposed to look on.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	65
Bar Silver	27 3-16

The sum of about £500,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

CRICKET.

B. V. ARTILLERY *vs.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA

ON Saturday the return match between these teams was played on the maidan and ended in the defeat of the Gymkhana by 25 runs. The Artillery winning the toss went in first and compiled a score of 82 of which Gunner W. Kelly, who played excellent cricket, was responsible for 43. After the dismissal of Kelly at 76 by a catch off Walling in the slips, no stand was made, the tail of the eleven being disposed of very easily. The Gymkhana entered upon their innings with two hours to play, but Herbert and Green bowled with great effect, and the team were all out for 57. Walling appeared to be making a stand but was unfortunately run out for ten. The only other batsman to get into double figures was Clark who went in fifth and carried out his bat for 17. McCausland quickly knocked up 9, but thereafter the innings was quickly closed. The following were the scores :—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Gr W Kelly, c Cheetham, b Walling	43
Gr A Green, c Walling, b Cheetham	3
Gr G Downes, b Cheetham	4
Br V C Martin, c Dunk, b Cheetham	5
Gr F Green, c Pilkington, b Cheetham	9
Gr Herbert, b Cheetham	0
Gr Wise, b Cheetham	2
Gr W H Cole, b Walling	3
Gr Hussey, b Cheetham	0
Gr E Waller, b Walling	0
Sergt Zurhorst, not out	3
Extras	10
	82

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Captain Walling, run out	10
Mr Dunk, b Herbert	5
Mr Cheetham, b F Green	4
Mr Brooks, l-b-w Herbert	7
Mr Clark, not out	17
Lt Henderson, c Hussey, b Herbert	4
Mr McPherson, b Herbert	0
Mr McCausland, b Green	9
Mr Mackay, run out	0
Mr Pilkington b Green	0
Mr Scrimgeour, b Herbert	0
Extra	1
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B. V. A.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	20	5	41	6
Clark	10	3	10	1
McPherson	4	1	11	0
Walling	5·1	4	7	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Herbert	13	3	30	5
Green, F.	12	5	21	3

SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS is succeeded in the post of First Naval Lord by vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, K.C.B., who until now has filled the office of Second Naval Lord. Lord Walter is succeeded by Rear-Admiral Archibald L. Douglas, who has recently resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station to come to the Admiralty. Rear-Admiral Douglas, Second Naval Lord, has appointed Mr. J. H. Brooks as his private secretary.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

Two more matches in connection with this tournament (second ties) were played off this afternoon on the Poona Polo Ground. The games were witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The pavillion was full on all sides. The band of the 1st Bombay Lancers was in attendance and discoursed a selection of sweet music. Just before play a smart shower of rain fell, making the ground somewhat heavy, but fortunately there was no accident to mar the game. The first match was between the R.A. (B team) *vs.* 1st Bombay Lancers, and the superior play of the latter and their combination enabled them to win by 4 goals, 4 subs., to 2 goals and 1 sub. The second match between the R. A. (A team) and the Poona Horse was an interesting one. The teams were equally matched, and, as the Poona Horse have won the tournament for two successive years, much interest was evinced in the game. The gunners played with excellent pluck and combination, and just managed to score a win by 3 subs.

The semi-finals will be played off on Monday. The first match will be between the R. A. (A team) and the 1st Bombay Lancers, and the second match will be between the 20th Hussars and the Bombay Gymkhana.

The following is the description of each chukker :—

MATCH I.

R. A. (B) TEAM *vs.*	1ST BO. LANCERS.
Mr. Tilney (1)	Capt. Pollard (1)
Mr. Grayson (2)	Mr. Lang (2)
Major Keir (3)	Mr. Ellwood (3)
Mr. Mair (bk)	Rissaldar Tilak Singh (bk)

UMPIRES—Major Kirk and Captain Wilkinson.

Time-keeper—Captain Grey.

1ST CHUKKER.—Lang secured possession after the start and carried the ball on with a few neat strokes. Mair tried to save his charge, but missed just at the critical moment, and Lang, coming up, put it through the posts. With a change of sides Tilak Singh centred to Lang, who again scored for his side. The R. A. pulled themselves together, and, led by Tilney, the ball was run out in the Lancers' goal. The advantage was short-lived as play was again transferred to the other side, Pollard just missing a score. Major Keir headed a counter assault and got a subsidiary. On restarting Grayson tried to get in, but Tilak Singh saved. The Lancers were again pressing when time rang. Time—5 mins. 5 secs. Score—1st Bo. Lancers 2 goals to R. A. 1 sub.

2ND CHUKKER.—Ellwood opened this with a sub., to which another was added almost immediately after. The Lancers rode a better set of trained ponies than their opponents, and in consequence were always able to hold an advantage. No point was scored for some time, but towards the end of the chukker the R. A. worked themselves into the Lancers' half and a for few minutes made it very uncomfortable. Grayson carried the ball well in, but missed a chance when he looked most like scoring. Score—1st Lancers 2 goals 2 subs. to R. A. 1 sub. Time—6 mins 9 secs.

3RD CHUKKER.—The ground during this chukker began to resemble a ploughed field, the ball hanging a great deal. For a long time the ball hung on the eastern side inside the Lancers' lines, but the latter gradually worked it out of danger, and Pollard, in spite of Mair's attempts to ride him off, sent in a subsidiary. Lang immediately afterwards made a try, but failed. He, however, made up for this by hitting a goal a little later. Score—1st Bo. Lancers 3 goals 3 subs. to R. A. 1 sub. Time—5 mins. 5 secs.

4TH CHUKKER.—The Artillery began this with some neat passing between Keir and Tilney. The ball went behind the opposite goal, and on being sent out was vigorously pressed back. Some good play by the R. A. followed, Tilney riding off Tilak Singh, and Grayson carrying on beautifully into the goal, where it went wide. A goal was given against the Lancers, and the penalty served to give the R. A. an advantage which was converted by Grayson. This was followed up with another goal put in by Major Keir. Score—1st Bo. Lancers 3 goals 3 subs to R. A. 2 goals 1 sub Time—5 mins. 8 secs.

5TH CHUKKER.—A splendid ride right across the field by Lang helped to give the Lancers another subsidiary. To this Lang added a further goal. The R. A. made an effort to add to their score, but the ball went wide. Another attempt was foiled by Ellwood, and the game closed soon afterwards in a win for the 1st Bombay Lancers by 4 goals 4 subs. to the R. A. 2 goals 1 sub. Time—2 mins. 39 secs.

MATCH II.

R. A. (A. TEAM). *vs.*	POONA HORSE.
Mr. Montressor (1)	Mr. Molloy (1)
Mr. Bond (2)	Capt. Kilkelly (2)
Mr. Byron (capt.) (3)	Capt. Fraser (3)
Mr. Newman (bk)	Risaldar Thakur Mool Singh (bk).

1ST CHUKKER.—The Poona Horse headed by Mool Singh tried to break away at the start, but were soon brought back and Bond carried it in. The attack was beaten back by Molloy, and the ball falling to Kilkelly was taken along at a great pace until Byron intervened; and Montressor, coming into possession, with some strokes scored a sub. Another attack by the gunners was followed by Montressor carrying the ball on, and then Bond passed it between the flags. The game was distinctly faster than the last and showed some fine hitting at this early stage. The riding was fast, and the manner in which each player stuck to his man was interesting to watch. Score.—R. A. (A team) 1 goal 1 sub to Poona Horse nil. Time.—7 mins. 28 secs.

2ND CHUKKER.—This chukker started well in the Artillery half, but the gunners after vigorous skirmishing worked the ball out again. Byron carried it on nicely and Bond, backing up with a fine long shot, hit a goal. On re-starting the gunners with some pretty combined play pressed, but the ball was brought back by Fraser, who made a game bid for goal, Byron just saving in time. Poona Horse were not to be denied and Mool Singh soon after scored the first goal for his side. Encouraged by this success they made a vigorous assault on their opponents' goal, and some of the finest fencing play was witnessed, as Montressor nipped in and brought the ball from the front of his goal to the centre amidst applause. A foul was given against the Horse, but nothing came of the penalty. Score—R. A. 2 goals and 1 sub. Poona Horse 1 goal Time—5 mins. 2 secs.

3RD CHUKKER.—The gunners continued to keep things humming at the start, but Kilkelly found an opportunity and the ball was carried almost into goal, where Montressor's usefulness again came to the front and he saved beautifully. Byron then got in and hit a sub. The gunners continued to keep play in their opponents' half, and were on the point of adding to their score when Molloy rode it off almost on the goal line, and, his companions assisting, the gunners were put on the defensive. Kilkelly just before time put in a good shot, which just went out. Score—R. A. 2 goals 2 subs. to P. H. 1 goal. Time—5 mins.

4TH CHUKKER.—This started in the R. A. half and the ball hovered about the centre for some time until it went out at the eastern side. On being thrown in Fraser and Molloy by turns carried it along, but it was lost in a scrimmage. A subsidiary by Newman increased the R. A. score and the gunners were working in once more when Mool Singh saved. Another try ended by Bond putting in a goal. Score—R. A. (A Team) 3 goals 3 subs. to Poona Horse 1 goal. Time—5 mins. 31 secs.

5TH CHUKKER.—Kilkelly made a vigorous attempt in this to change the aspect of affairs, and to some extent his onslaught was crowned with success, Molloy getting a goal. The Horse played up to their old reputation in this, and with some dashing play Fraser added a third goal to his side's score. The final score was—R. A. 3 goals 3 subs. to Poona Horse 3 goals. Time—1 min. 59 secs.

A TRIBAL "JIRGAH" AT KOHAT.

KOHAT, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Kohat Pass Adam Khel *Jirgah* was interviewed by Mr. L White King, Deputy Commissioner to-day, in connection with the construction of a cart road through the pass. The orders of Government were read out to the assembly, which numbered about 300 men of the Basti Khel Herakki, Larghun Khel, and Achorwal sections of the tribe. The "jirgah" listened attentively throughout the proceedings, and seemed much impressed by the strong attitude taken up by Government. Though the question of a road had not been mooted for the last 20 years or so, they received the intimation with perfect equanimity. It was then explained to the chief Maliks that Government was prepared to make certain concessions in the event of their cheerfully co-operating in the work, and that the advantages that would accrue to them would substantially repay them for their ready compliance with the wishes and the terms of Government in regard to the making of the road. The *Jirgah*, after deliberating for some time, requested that the advantages referred to might be explained to them in detail, and that they might be granted some time to consult their tribesmen before giving a definite answer. This request being conceded they were ordered to attend again on the 15th instant. The "jirgah" was then dismissed, after being made to understand fully that Government wished to construct this road with their consent, but was prepared to do so even without it.—*Pioneer.*

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, AUG. 25.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

For many weeks past everybody has been asking whether there will be war, and to-day the enquiry is being made with added seriousness, owing to the apparently unsatisfactory news of the past few days. Mr. Cecil Rhodes a few days ago stated, from his place in the Cape Assembly, that there will be no fighting, but he gives as his reason that the President will docilely do everything Mr. Chamberlain wishes. Docility is not exactly the note of the present attitude of the Boers as it is described to us from day to day by correspondents on the spot; but we are still without any real knowledge of the exact communication Mr. Kruger has just made to Mr. Chamberlain. To those who desire to see the perhaps-inevitable collision deferred until we have some stronger right to overturn the "Boer oligarchy," it is considered a hopeful sign that Mr. Chamberlain is not in London and has not been here for ten days. On the other hand, the special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" tells us that at Cape Town, from which he cables, war is predicted there for September, adding in support of this prophecy the somewhat ominous intelligence that the Boers are already going into lager in the north. Throughout this crisis the "Nonconformist conscience" has not been so much in evidence as might have been expected. But this morning the Rev. Newman Hall is, if I may be allowed the expression, on the war-path. He explains that the attitude, of what it is now the fashion in these superfine days to call the "Free Churches," in other words, the dissenting communities is one of the strongest condemnation of the threatened war :—"Whatever the disapproval of, much that is done by the Transvaal Government, it is felt there is nothing in existing circumstances to justify a resort to arms." He calls upon all Christians alike, of whatever party, to "at once demand that warlike threats and preparations shall cease, and that no effort shall be spared to secure peace and brotherhood between the rival races in South Africa." There is at least one Christian, the Rev. Brook Little, who will not respond, and in any case it is rather late in the day for the Minister of the well-known transpontane Church to send round the Fiery Cross. President Kruger has, it will probably be found, alienated some of his friends of the "Free Churches" by making, if he really has made, the abandonment of British suzerainty one of the conditions of his granting a five years' franchise. The whole of the correspondence published as a Parliamentery Paper on Tuesday turns on this question of suzerainty, and Mr. Chamberlain only as recently as the 13th ultimo stated what is apparently the last word of the Queen's advisers on this point. Writing to the High Commissioner Mr. Chamberlain says :—"Her Majesty' Government concur generally in the views expressed in your despatch, and have no intention of continuing to discuss this question with the Government of the Republic, whose contention that the South African Republic is a Sovereign-international State is not, in their opinion, warranted either by law or history, and is wholly inadmissible." Nothing could be stronger than that; and President Kruger, if he is pushing the suzerainty claim at this juncture, is not showing his accustomed sagacity.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

The outbreak of plague in Oporto seems to have stirred up the authorities all over Europe, and not least of all in England; so we may hope that, if the disease does come to these shores, the measures taken to prevent its obtaining such a firm footing as it appears to have got in the Portuguese town will be successful. Spain, as Portugal's closest neighbour, is much alarmed and great indignation is expressed at the conduct of the Portuguese authorities in keeping the matter secret as long as they could. These complaints are not unjustified if what we hear about the neglect to take advantage of the warning given them be true. The head of the local Bacteriological Institute, Dr. Jorge, states that he communicated his suspicions to the Portuguese Government on July 12, that on July 28 he positively informed the Government of the existence of the plague, and that on August 8 he sent bacteriological proof of its existence to Lisbon. In spite of these early warnings the Government made no official announcement until August 15. Dr. Jorge is the most unpopular man in Oporto; serious demonstrations have occurred outside his residence; and in the streets he has to be protected by the police to prevent his being treated with violence by the wretched people who have lost their employment owing to the injury done to trade by the outbreak. The Spanish Consul at Oporto is in disgrace for not reporting to Madrid the existence of plague earlier, and he is to be made to suffer for his alleged remissness. The theory that the disease was brought from Bombay is still entertained; though now we are told not that it was imported "in cases," but that it was introduced by a steamer bringing a cargo of rice "from India." Unfortunately for those who make this statement, rice is not—so we are informed—shipped from Indian ports; and no cargo of rice has been despatched from Burma for years. One of the gentlemen, who writes to the Press to protest against the assumption that the plague was brought to Oporto from India, commits himself to the opinion that owing to the insanitary conditions of the port the disease is home-grown. He could hardly have put forward this hypothesis if he had been fully acquainted with recent researches, and he will learn much from the useful letter which the *Times* prints this morning from Mr. H. M. Birdwood. In the same issue of the *Times* appears an interesting article from the pen of a volunteer medical officer who performed plague duty at Bijapur, and who reassures us by declaring that, thanks to improve sanitary knowledge, and without even undergoing inoculation, the inhabitants of these islands can look upon this disease with equanimity :—"Three things are necessary before one can reproduce any seed—viz., climate, seed, and soil. The seed of plague came from China, the soil of Bombay and the air-tight hovels supplied the two latter, so the result is an abundant crop." But are there no "air-tight hovels" in these isles?

SIR F. RICHARDS AND THE NAVY.

When Sir Frederick Richards ceased to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, he left behind him in Bombay, as well as other parts of India, many attached friends, all of whom will be glad to hear of the exceptional panegyric passed upon him by the *Times* on his retiring from the position of First Sea Lord at the Admiralty. To a few the extraordinary influence exerted by Sir F. Richards was no secret; but to the general public, which knows little of the men behind the throne, whether they be Admirals, Generals, or Civil Servants, it is a surprise to learn that it is to the ex-First Sea Lord the Empire is mainly indebted for the fact that both political parties now accept the axiom that our naval strength must be adequate to the maintenance of our sea supremacy in all reasonable contingencies. Before his time, if we are to believe the leading journal, it was the custom of the Lords of the Admiralty to allow the Navy Estimates to be framed according to the convenience of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A former Sea Lord, Sir Cooper Key, was wont to say "If we had a larger fleet we should do better; if we had a smaller one we should do worse: that was all." Compare that remark with the following words penned by Sir F. Richards ten years ago :—"No other nation has any such interest in the maintenance of an undoubted superiority at sea as has England . . . the defeat of her Navy means to her the loss of India and her colonies and of her place among the nations." That this is now accepted as a working policy, and not merely as a pious and platonic opinion, is because Sir F. Richards is a masterful man, and stood up to the Treasury. We now learn for the first time in detail the events that led up to the change of front five years ago, when the Liberal Government increased the Naval Estimates to the extent of upwards of three millions. Shortly before Christmas, 1893, in a debate on a motion of Lord George Hamilton demanding that a considerable addition should at once be made to the Navy, Sir William Harcourt declared that, having spent several days at the Admiralty in examining the question with the First Lord and his Naval advisers, he could assure the House that, in their opinion as well as his own, the existing condition of things in respect of the Navy was satisfactory. Sir William triumphed and Lord George's motion was rejected. Two days later Sir W. Harcourt unexpectedly took occasion to explain that the satisfaction he had attributed to the professional advisers of the Admiralty must be taken to refer only to the relative strength of different Powers at "the present moment in respect of first-class battleships completed within the financial year." This meant that the professional advisers of the Admiralty declined to be made responsible for a general statement of their satisfaction with the state of the Navy. They protested officially against Sir William Harcourt's original statement, and there is every reason to believe, says the "Times," that their protest was so framed as to show that, if disregarded, it would be followed by their resignation. "In other days a Chancellor of the Exchequer of Sir William Harcourt's temper would probably have said 'so much the worse for the Admirals, let them go.' But happily they were too strong for him, and their strength was that of Sir Frederick Richards, whose position and authority sustained that of his colleagues." Mr. Gladstone, whose hostility to any great increase in the Navy was notorious, shortly after resigned; Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister; and Sir F. Richards got as many ships as he wanted. If he wants a peerage, the least the present Government can do is to give him one.

WHAT THE EMPIRE OWES TO THE NIGER COMPANY.

At the last meeting of the Royal Niger Company under its present constitution, which took place on Wednesday, the Chairman, Sir George Goldie, beat the big drum as he was fully entitled to do. While acknowledging that the company had received most generous recognition, not only from the Press, but also from statesmen of both parties, in both Houses of Parliament, in regard to its conception and preparation of a British province within the boundaries of its own vast sphere, he pointed out that the foresight and prompt action of the company—including in this term its predecessor, the United African Company—saved from extinction British interests in the neighbouring Oil Rivers, known later as the Niger Coast Protectorate. It was equally certain, he maintained, that the action of the company also saved the present mainland sphere of the Colony of Lagos, a colony which, not only in 1885, but for years later, consisted only of the small island of Lagos and a narrow strip of territory opposite to it. He had also something to say about the able and audacious policy that our friends the French have pursued during the last twenty years. That policy, he explained, was to push inland from her coastal possessions, and then, adopting what her colonial Press describes as "lateral extension," to make treaties and establish military posts behind the coastal possessions of her neighbours, thus cutting them off from their markets in the interior. The most successful example of this policy, because it occurred before the Company's advance had aroused public opinion at home, was in respect of the old British Colony of Gambia.

There cannot be the slightest doubt, he maintains, that, if in 1883 France had succeeded, as then appeared probable, in establishing her supremacy on the Lower Niger and Benin from Akassa to Lokoja, Jebba, and Ibi, she would have at once extended laterally behind the purely coastal settlements of Lagos and the Oil Rivers, and would have cut off so much of the trade of these ports as to render them of little value to British commerce, and fit only to be bartered away for trivial concession, in other parts of the world. In 1865 a Committee of the House of Commons recommended that all further extension of territory on the West African coast would be inexpedient, and that the object of British policy should be "an ultimate withdrawal from all, except probably Sierra Leone." At that date the nation, Sir George Goldie observes, had not been awakened to a conception of its Imperial destinies, but had long been contemplating with equanimity the probable separation from the Empire of possessions far more important than the West African seaboard. To bring about a revulsion in public opinion, so far as West Africa was concerned, it was necessary to find an instrument outside direct Parliamentary control, and unaffected by the contests of parties. This could only be achieved by attaining a complete reversal of the policy which had, a few years before, extinguished the Honourable East India Company and the Chartered Hudson's Bay Company, and which had led many publicists to declare that the era of chartered companies was closed for ever. Sir G. Goldie claims that it was the success of the Niger Company in this new departure, aided by the emulation which its enterprise aroused, that not only gave security to the Oil Rivers and Lagos, but also gave fresh life and energy to the other West African possessions, which had previously stagnated on the seaboard. In Sir G. Goldie's opinion these incidental results of the company's earlier operations—between 1878 and 1886—are, perhaps, its chief claim to be remembered in connexion with the modern history of Africa.

STONEHENGE AND MILITARY MANŒUVRING.

The famous stone circles of Stonehenge (Anglo-Saxon:—"hanging stones") which, whether they are druidical or not, can claim a very respectable antiquity, have been offered by their owner, Sir Edmund Antrobus, a Wiltshire Baronet, to Government, with about 1,300 acres of surrounding land (subject to certain pasturage and sporting rights), for the sum of £125,000. The amount is of course a fancy one, but Sir Edmund Antrobus holds that a price ought to be obtained which would bear comparison with the very large amounts which are given nowadays for works of art and other memorials of the past. Although the value of this mysterious historic monument is fully appreciated by the public at large, it cannot be said that, whatever view the Government may take of the matter, the offer has been received with much enthusiasm. Indeed there is a disposition, rightly or wrongly, to suspect that the transaction is rather in the nature of what is vulgarly called a put-up job. Stonehenge lies at the centre of the southern side of a rectangle, one-and-three-quarter miles deep and two miles wide, adjoining the southern boundary of the manœuvring area on Salisbury Plain. About one-half of this rectangle is the property of Sir E. Antrobus. His intentions were announced on Monday by a great journal in all the glory of big type and in a manner as if we are conferring an unexampled benefit on the nation. Next day the "military correspondent" of the same great journal intervened in what, if the War Office is at the bottom of the matter, must be considered a rather clumsy fashion. The Antrobus estate, he testifies, would form "a most valuable addition to the western portion of the manœuvring area," and he adds:—"Let action be taken at once, otherwise my friend the owner may be tempted by some American millionaire who may be inclined to bid for notoriety by transporting the relic bodily across the Atlantic and setting it up there on show." American millionaires, as a rule, prefer corners in wheat, or some other useful commodity, to corners in ancient stones; and the military correspondent must have a poor idea of the intelligence of his fellow-countrymen if he thinks they will be taken in by such a nonsensical threat. If the War Office want more land let them say so openly, and their request will be readily granted if Sir E. Antrobus is not too greedy. But the moment chosen to launch this project cannot be considered very happy when, under the sarcastic heading of

"THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S ESTATE,"

the "Times" is daily publishing letters with reference to what was paid by Government for the Netheravon Estate, acquired for the selfsame "manœuvring area." One of the correspondents, the venturesome Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, M.P., puts the case as follows:—"Mr. Hamnett shows that Mr. Hooley in 1896 bought Lord Ashburton's Wiltshire estates, 'not a great way from Netheravon, and in no way inferior, if not superior to it,' for £6 an acre, or just over ten years' purchase of the gross rental, whereas the Chancellor of the Exchequer bought Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Netheravon estate for nearly £12 an acre, or nearly 37 years' purchase of the gross rental as returned by the War Office." Mr. Bowles reviews all the circumstances, and, like le docteur Pangloss before adversity overtook that philosopher, arrives at the conclusion that everything is for the best in the best of all countries, or perhaps I should say the best of all *counties*, as Wiltshire must surely now be considered. Another correspondent says that, about five-and-twenty years ago, he was appointed trustee of an estate lying between Sir E. Antrobus's and Sir M. Hicks-Beach's Netheravon estates. It was then valued, and the value was fixed at £47,000—exclusive of the manor-house and home farm, which, being occupied by members of the family, was reckoned roughly at £5,000. A year or two ago it was sold to the War Office for £24,000. This gentleman adds:—"The question, therefore, for Sir M. Hicks-Beach to answer—and it is the question he avoided meeting in his tempestuous speech in the House of Commons—is, 'Would he, with the knowledge he had (in common with the rest of those interested) of the value of land in Wiltshire—if acting as a trustee—have invested £93,411 in the purchase of the Northeravon estate?' According to the answer given we may form an opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's action." It is only fair to Sir M. Hicks-Beach to say that, in the "tempestuous speech" alluded to, he showed that he was an unwilling seller, and that some of the correspondents who are writing to the "Times" on the subject do not take the same view as that of Mr. Bowles and the other gentleman I have quoted. "It is absurd," writes one of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's defenders, "to suppose that the Government can buy as cheaply as a private purchaser. Moreover, when several contiguous estates are wanted simultaneously, the market naturally hardens. Did not the adjoining sellers obtain similarly good prices? Then, why this set against Sir M. Hicks-Beach?" It is, perhaps, not without significance that this correspondence, which we should probably think curious if it were appearing in a French newspaper, and about a French Minister, is being printed not in the Opposition Press, but in the leading Ministerial Journal.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Alexander Melrose Gentry, of Adrian Terrace, Kensington, are the aristocratic name and address of a carman committed for trial at the West London Police Court for some petty thefts from the house where he lodged.

Some of us who are compelled to remain in London all through this exceptionally-prolonged spell of tropical heat have read, with a certain grim interest, a letter which appeared in Monday's *Times* under the heading "Summer Holidays in Polar Seas." I know one grilled-and-growling Londoner who would be glad to exchange his present overheated quarters for the refreshing coolness of Spitzbergen notwithstanding Mr. Arnold White's kindly alarm at the fearful risks excursionist steamers encounter by visiting the "uncharted" seas of that region. As I am writing the thermometer stands at within three degrees of ninety in the shade!

"The late Mr. Harold Frederick was undoubtedly a writer of strong and original mind, who stood head and shoulders above the ordinary run of novelists." So says the *Times* in reviewing "The Market Place," Mr. Frederick's posthumous work, just published. But why did not the leading journal say that during the author's lifetime, when the tribute would have been of some value to his not overfull purse? I had some acquaintance with Harold Frederick, who, though rather domineering and aggressive in manner, was really good-natured *au fond*, and I remember meeting him not very long before he was struck down with the illness that prematurely ended a promising career. We met in what I may call the American Quarter, Northumberland Avenue. I happened to be carrying a copy of that remarkable novel of his, "Illumination," and, as he halted for a few moments' conversation, I held the book up for him to see it. "I'll wager you did not buy it," he jocularly remarked. "To be frank with you, I did not," was my answer. "Indeed, I borrowed it from a friend and after reading it myself lent it to another friend, and now I am handing it over to somebody else who wishes to read it—on the cheap." "What abominable meanness!" was, if I recollect aright, his comment made laughingly. I asked him which of his novels he himself considered the best. "Well," he said after a pause, "I suppose one's last piece of work ought to be the best." "Up to a point" I suggested. "Oh," he rejoined with a modesty for which I had not given him credit, "I am very far from reaching that point yet." But he had reached it. Poor fellow!

A book to read is "No. 5 John Street." It is the story of a swell who, in order to study the problem of social justice, so much in everybody's thoughts in these days, left his comfortable flat in St. James's for a time and lived the life of the poorest of the London poor. He returns to the West End to attend the famous Jubilee Fancy Dress Ball at a ducal house in Piccadilly, and then returns to his humble friends in their squalid quarters. From an artistic point of view it would have been better if he had left off with the description of the ball. After that the story becomes a little tedious and is rather forced. But, as a whole, it is a good bit of literary workmanship and deserves nearly all the praise it has received.

I learn from Mr. Fisher Unwin that the fourth volume of his "Overseas Library" is to take the reader to Australia. The title is "The Well-Sinkers," and the district treated of is one of those immense riverless tracts where the summer brings with it all the terrors of drought, and the possible extinction of thousands of sheep. A love idyl is introduced to lighten the sombre character of the story. The author is Miss Ethel Quin, an Australian, "in residence."

While we are all eyeing affectionately what "Oom Paul" considers his Naboth's Vineyard, the consolation of the well-ordered mind is found in looking at those possessions which we have not ceded—Australia, for instance. To encourage this philosophy Mr. Unwin is publishing shortly, in his series "Builders of Great Britain," a monograph on Admiral Phillip, the founder of New South Wales. Mr. Louis Becke and Mr. Walter Jeffery have collaborated in this work, and have found that their task naturally assumed the shape of a narration of the founding of New South Wales rather than of a specific biography. It was not until the end of 1897 that Phillip's tomb was discovered in the ancient parish church of St. Nicholas at Bathampton. Mr. H. T. Wilson, the editor of the series, has had the good fortune to make an important "find" in some Portuguese letters, which, I am informed, are of surprising interest dealing with Phillip. These are printed in the life and should add greatly to its interest.

The Grand Old Man of India, Sir Richard Temple, is spending the holidays at his house in Hampstead in writing a book on China and Japan. His scarcely-less energetic son, Colonel Richard Carnac Temple, has been asked to lecture at Cambridge and also to read a paper before the Congress of Orientalists in the Eternal City in October. One of Colonel Temple's last, probably the last, engagement of this kind before he returns to his duties in India will be to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in December. His son, the future heir to the baronetcy, has just received a commission in the Army.

The Presidency of Cooper's Hill College has again become vacant, Colonel John Pennycuick, R.E., C.S.I., having resigned the appointment owing to friction with the India Office. Lord George Hamilton will be overwhelmed with applications, as the position is an ideal one for a "Sapper" of active mind who has brought, or is about to bring, his career in India to a termination.

Sir George Birdwood is not, I am sorry to say, making such improvement in the general state of his health as his friends could wish. He is as active-minded as ever, but is never free from pain, and on Monday he had a serious relapse caused by internal hœmorrhage.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Charles Lennox Peel, nephew of the famous Prime Minister, and until a year ago Clerk to the Privy Council (born in 1823); Sir Victor Houlton, who served in a civil capacity at Malta from 1855 to 1883 and who was well-known in London Society (born in 1823); Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart., known in the Eastern Counties as head of a local banking firm of standing (born in 1842); Mr. William Simpson, the much-respected artist of the "Illustrated London News," who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour in India (born in 1823); Mr. Arthur Clayden, a prominent advocate of colonial emigration, who assisted Joseph Arch in establishing his famous Union for improving the lot of agricultural labourers (born in 1828).

MUNICIPAL CLERKSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have been employed altogether sixty-eight clerks in the service of the Bombay Municipality, who have passed either Previous Examination, Matriculation, Matriculation and W.C.S. Matriculation and W.S.F., Matriculation and public service, public service or other special tests—some possessing English knowledge up to B.A. Standard—and yet have been in receipt of Rs. 20 to 40 for a number of years. What is the cause of their neglected condition? Is there no spirit of appreciation of the poor passed clerks in the Municipal administration? Will not our energetic Commissioner condescend to inquire into the cause of their degraded condition and give them their dues? I am sure he will find the best men among the ranks of the lowest-paid clerks.—Yours, &c.,

SUGGESTION

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

VICEROY'S SPEECH ON THE CURRENCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.*

The Viceroy said:—"The situation in which we are placed to-day, and the circumstances of which the Finance Member has just spoken in introducing this Bill, are not without an element of surprise. If any one had prophesied two years ago—even one year ago—that, in response to the unanimous finding of a composite but singularly competent body of experts at home, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of State, and, so far as I can judge, with almost the unbroken concurrence of public opinion, both in India and England, the Government of India would to-day be introducing a Bill to establish a gold standard with a gold currency in this country, he would have been laughed at as a dreamer of dreams. bimetallists would have scouted him as a bigot, a doctrinaire, and a champion of free silver would possibly have denounced him as a traitor. Even when the Committee was launched and was fairly under way, I venture to think that the likelihood of an unanimous report exceeded the expectations even of the most sanguine. Indeed, I remember a charge being brought against the Committee, so evenly had rival interests been balanced and of such a motley of opinions was it composed, that its deliberations could have no other result than to add to the already-existing confusion, and once again throw the future of the Indian Currency into a crucible. We have been saved from any such catastrophe by the sagacity and common-sense which characterised the proceedings of the Committee; by the ability with which its counsels were guided by its Chairman; but most of all, I think, by the convincing and overwhelming strength of the case for a gold standard which was submitted to its consideration. Hence it is that we have arrived at the remarkable result of a consensus of opinion upon a matter hitherto so fiercely disputed, and we are engaged this morning in giving to it legislative effect.

"I should like to point out that, in taking this final step, the Government of India are acting in logical accord with the policy which they have pursued ever since more than 20 years ago, when the fall in the gold value of silver first became acute. Throughout this period the underlying principle of their action has been the defence of India from the inevitable consequences of unarrested decline in the sterling value of the rupee, namely the necessity of imposing fresh taxation upon the Indian people at the same time that capital, upon whose introduction and proper application their future prosperity so largely depended, was being driven away by insecurity arising from a constantly fluctuating exchange. The continuity of the policy, of which I speak, has not been impaired by the fact that other remedies than that finally adopted have before now been sought, or that, even when the desirability of a gold standard became generally recognised, proposals were put forward for attaining it, which have since been abandoned. For instance, as long as there was a hope of international bimetallic agreement, the Government of India looked favourably to such a solution, but, when the Brussels Conference broke down and it became obvious that we could not count upon the co-operation of others, but must depend upon ourselves, the gold standard then rose into prominence. Since then it has been a question not of principle, but of method. The Government of India never lost sight of the ultimate goal which they had in view. With that object they closed the mints to free coinage of silver; with that object they made definite proposals to the Secretary of State; with that object they now accept the recommendations of the Committee and are introducing this Bill. We do not tie our hands by taking this step, for, whilst the adoption of a gold standard renders us independent of the caprice or the hostility of foreign countries for the time being, it will not prevent us at any date in the future from embarking upon a discussion with foreign powers as to an international agreement, should such an idea be again put forward; but will, on the contrary, enable us to enter the field upon equal terms if we may not claim a positive advantage in the possession of a stable system.

"My hon'ble Colleague has explained in his speech the reasons for immediate legislation. They rest in the main upon the desirability of acquainting the public at the earliest moment with our resolve, and of inspiring them with a confidence which we are not conscious of any rashness in admittting to ourselves. We are not much afraid of the danger with which we have been threatened, viz, that we may lose some of the gold which is on its way to our reserves. If this risk were a serious one I would ask how it comes about that, since the report of the Committee, since its acceptance by the Home Government and its recommendation to us, when all the world, so to speak, has been anticipating the action we are now about to take, gold has nevertheless continued to flow into our treasuries, not in diminishing but increasing volume. In June we only received £77,000, in July £23,000, but in August, after all these events had taken place, the inflow rose to £223,000, whilst for the week that ended on Monday last additional amount of gold received in our treasuries and mints amounted to £18,060. This does not look as though we had frightened away gold or driven it into channels from which it would be incapable of recovery. Since sovereigns began to enter India last year, the amount of gold in Indian treasuries amounts to £2,620,000. The future announcements that have been made will show that we look to receiving and coining gold of Indian production in addition to that which enters the country in the ordinary operations of trade from outside. I do not wish to dilate upon, what to some may appear sentimental, the advantage of single gold coin, uniform and incapable of depreciation circulating throughout the British Empire, although to me it seems that the fact has very practical and imperial application; but I will put it another way and say that in the unimpeded and steady flow of the sovereign, in circulation in and out India, appears to me to exist a very potent guarantee for the extension of our mercantile relations both with the United Kingdom and with other parts of the British Empire. Every merchant who trades with India, every capitalist who invests in this country, will know in future that his sovereign is worth 15 rupees tender, and the borrower will be dealing in the same money with a fixed unalterable denomination. For my part security must lend stability and confidence, not merely to our trade with foreign countries possessing a gold standard also, but also to commercial and industrial development within our own shores. I do not desire to indulge in any chimerical dreams of the future. I do not expect a sudden or frantic rush of capital to India. I do not pretend we are opening an Asiatic Klondyke to the investing world. Least of all am I anxious to import a speculative element into Indian business or finance. But I firmly believe and hope that, subject to chances which none can foresee, but against which we are already on the watch, we shall by taking these measures invest the financial horoscope of India with a security which it has hitherto lacked, and which it will be our duty to utilise in the interests of our own clients, who are the Indian people.

*Appeared in our Extra Edition of Saturday.

THE LIGHTING OF ELPHINSTONE BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to draw the attention of the authorities concerned, through the medium of your paper, to the inconvenience the public have to endure by the almost total absence of road lights from the Elphinstone Bridge extending on to the Nowrojee Hill Road? The present lamps are worse than useless and hardly emit any light at all, and the public has to grope its way in the dark, the absence of light rendering their passage a very elaborate specimen of the missing road puzzle. It is also the practice for the local koataras and gariwallas to pass on that road especially, and on the wrong side to boot, without any lights, and this, coupled with the absence of road lights, diminishes in a very great degree the chances of evading an accident. Will not the Police Commissioner take steps to enforce the lighting of lamps by every vehicle after dark, and bring the defaulters to justice? Respectable cyclists are brought to court for not lighting their lamps after dark, whereas the gariwallas go without lights with impunity and yet no notice is taken of it. Is there any section in the Code exempting them from lighting their lamps? This is not a light thing, and I think I have thrown enough light on a subject which the authorities seem to think lightly of.—Yours, &c.

LAMPLIGHT.

September, 8th 1899.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

THERE is no doubt, now, that a serious outbreak of the Bubonic Plague has taken place in Portugal, and a number of deaths have occurred from the disease. The following telegrams indicate the progress of the epidemic:—

Oporto, Aug. 18 (*Times*).—The authorities have prohibited the despatch of goods by train. In view of the enormous inconvenience and loss thereby caused to trade, meetings are being held to protest against the undue severity of the measure. Otherwise the city is in its normal state and is entirely free from panic, there being a general conviction that the mildness of the disease is extreme.

Aug. 21.—According to an official bulletin 4 cases of plague have occurred since the 18th, and there have been 2 deaths to-day. A report is current that it is the intention of the Government to establish a sanitary cordon round the town, but, so far, it is unconfirmed. If the measure should be carried into effect it would cause great inconvenience to the members of the English colony, nearly all of whom are at present residing out of town. It would also cause enormous losses to commerce, especially in view of the approaching vintage. No English have been attacked by the disease.

Lisbon, Aug. 20 (*Times*).—The Sanitary Board here has resolved in favour of isolating the town of Oporto by means of a sanitary cordon.

Oporto, Aug. 22 (*Reuter*).—One case of plague has occurred here to-day, and 1 person died of the disease.

Lisbon, Aug. 23 (*Reuter*).—King Carlos to-day signed a decree establishing a sanitary cordon round Oporto during the time the plague lasts. The newspapers state that a mechanic and a railway fireman coming from Oporto have been attacked by the disease. It is expected that they will be conveyed to the lazaretto here.

Madrid, Aug. 17 (*Reuter*).—Dr. Mendoza and Dr. Vicente, who were sent officially to Portugal in order to inquire into the epidemic at Oporto, have telegraphed to the Government that the cases examined by them are very typical cases of bubonic plague.

Aug. 19—The Brazilian Steam Transport Company have decided that their ships shall not touch at Oporto. The Italian companies have taken the same precaution.

A telegram from Redondela, in Galicia, states that thirty-five persons from Portugal, one of them coming from Oporto, have managed to enter Spain by the river Miño in a boat manned by Portuguese sailors.

Some travellers coming from Portugal have been arrested at Elvas. On their arrival at Madrid they were received at the station by the director of the Sanitary Service and by the Prefect.

Aug. 20.—The commerce of Oporto is estimated to have already suffered losses to the amount of 500,000 dols. through the outbreak of plague in that town. It is rumoured here that a case of plague has been discovered at Figueira, and a death from plague is said to have occurred at Barcelona. It is feared that the epidemic is spreading. Several quarantine stations have been established on the frontier. The Spanish Consul at Oporto will be prosecuted for failing to notify the Spanish Government of the outbreak of plague in that town.

Aug. 21.—According to telegram from Oporto, no fresh cases of plague were registered there yesterday. No telegrams from the Spanish doctors who were sent to report on the situation have, however, been received, and it is feared that their messages have been stopped by the Portuguese Government. Should this prove to be the case, the Spanish Government will make representations at Lisbon or else denounce the action of Portugal to all the signatory Powers of the Berne Convention. It is announced from Oporto that free pratique is still granted to vessels from that port at both London and Hamburg.

Great indignation is expressed by the merchants at Oporto against Dr. Jorge, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, who was the first to report the existence of bubonic plague. He has received over fifty threatening letters. It is now known that both the Portuguese Government and the Spanish Consul at Oporto were quite aware of the existence of plague, yet took no measures to warn Spaniards visiting the Portuguese sea coast resorts. Dr. Jorge advised the Government that the cases presented all the appearances of plague as long ago as July 12th and on the 28th he confirmed the existence of the disease. On Aug. 8 he forwarded the results of his bacteriological examination, and yet, it is pointed out here, the Portuguese Government did not admit the existence of the epidemic till the 14ht inst.

Aug. 22—According to intelligence received here from Oporto, 4 fresh cases of plague have been discovered, all of which were acute.

Dr. Jorge, who was the first to report the existence of the plague at Oporto, has been made the object of an attack by another doctor named Costa. Several groups which had assembled near the laboratory of Dr. Jorge for the purpose of making hostile demonstrations were dispersed by the police. When the doctor left his laboratory, the demostrations were renewed, and he was obliged to drive to his house in a carriage escorted by two police officers. The crowd raised abusive cries, but a charge of mounted police dispersed the demonstrators. Two persons were injured and had to be removed to the hospital. During the disturbances the shopkeepers closed their premises. Some arrests have been made, and by midnight order was restored. The street of Oporto are patrolled, and the town is now completely isolated.

Madrid, Aug. 23 (*Times*).—According to telegrams received here from Oporto, there were 3 fresh cases of plague there yesterday and 2 deaths. The town is now quiet, except for some small bodies of men thrown out of employment by the dislocation of business, who are parading the streets demanding work. It is now stated that the Portuguese Government has decided not to isolate Oporto.

Paris, Aug. 23 (*Reuter*).—Vessel from Portugal arriving at French ports are to be subjected to sanitary measures forthwith, and those from Spain from the 26th inst.

Lorenzo Marques, Aug. 19 (*Reuter*).—An official notification has been issued here to-day, to the effect that several cases of illness, suspected to be bubonic plague, have occured at Magude, about two days' journey from this port.

Aug. 22.—The suspected cases at Magude are now stated not to be plague. The Government has, nevertheless, arranged for the isolation of the place by a cordon of soldiers,

Odessa, Aug. 20 (*Times*).—Official instructions will shortly be issued that all vessels arriving at Black Sea ports from Portugal must undergo quarantine.

Alexandria, Aug. 23 (*Times*).—There have been 3 cases of plague with 3 deaths during the week, making a total since May 4 of 86 cases, of which 42 have proved fatal and 42 have been cured.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—Confirmation of outbreak of plague in Russia has reached here by way of Bucharest. According to a semi-official report from Bucharest, the Roumanian Government appears to have received an official intimation from Russia that the plague has appeared in Astrachan, in consequence of which the Government has closed the Roumanian-Russian frontier, except that persons are allowed to cross it at Galatz, Falcin, Lipkani, and Radauti.

A meeting attended by experts was held at Berlin on Aug. 23 to consider means for the prevention of the spread of the plague to Germany. The usual quarantine measures were considered to be sufficient.

Madrid, Aug. 24 (*Reuter*).—According to the latest intelligence from Oporto, the plague is spreading in that town, but without becoming more virulent. M. Hepennez, a Russian doctor, is expected at Oporto where he will assist in combating the epidemic.

The Journal Officiel of Lisbon, by the publication of a long statement explaining the reasons which led the Government to order sanitary precautions, confirms the truth of the report that the Portuguese Government have been aware of the existence of the plague in Oporto since Aug. 6.

Advices from Lisbon state that the question is being discussed as to how Portugal will explain her non-observance of the decisions of the Venice Congress, to which she gave her adherence and which she undertook to submit to the Chambers for ratification. A letter from Oporto states that the inhabitants continue to protest against the recognition of the existence of the plague by the Government, on the ground that it seriously hampers trade.

Oporto, Aug. 24.—There were three fresh cases of plague here yesterday, and two deaths.

Liverpool Aug. 24.—A cablegram received here from Teneriffe says:—"Three days quarantine is imposed on all arrival from the Portuguese island of Madeira. This is in consequence of the plague in Portugal." Owing to this the liners from here are dropping Madeira as a port of call for the present.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

BAD FOOD IN THE NAVY

IN consequence of the large condemnation of salt pork and salt beef supplied to certaiaes vessels in the Navy, particularly for the naval manœuver of 1897, the Admiralty appointed a committee of inquiry to investigate the system of managment at Deptford Victualling Yard. Referring to this subject in their fourth report, issued as a parliamentary paper, the Committee of Public Accounts make suggestions with respect to the treatment of those who are held responsible for neglect or mismanagement. It seems that the Superintendent, the Inspector of Victualling, and the Deputy Victualling Store Officer were all three retired on reduced pensions. As to the individual case of the Superintendent, the Treasury, on the representation of the Admiralty, adopted the view that the retirement in question was necessitated by "inability," and, having regard to the previous good service of the officer, granted the retiring allowance. The Committee of Public Accounts say "it appeas to be a point worthy of consideration whether to meet a case like this, where, it is not possible to retain an officer in the Service by reason of his failure properly to discharge his duty, it would not be well to have some statutory provision to enable the Treasury to deal with it according to the real state of facts, rather than to strain the words of the existing statutes. The second section of the Act of 1887 does not appear to have been intended to cover a case like the present, where not mere inability, but admitedly gross neglect of duty, closely resembling misconduct, was the real ground for compulsory retirement. Furthermore, having rgard to the fact that the disregard of regulations, the neglect of duty, and the absence of supervision occurred in the principal victualling yard in the country, and continued for a long time, and to the further fact that during a considerable portion of that time the authorities at headquarters entertained well-founded misgivings as to the general conduct of that yard, and that, nevertheless, it was not until after this matter was forced into prominence by the queries of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and by wholesale condemnation of provisions that any proper investigation took place, your committee cannot but feel that the neglect of duty was not altogether confined to the local officers, who have been deservedly punished."

LAWLESS ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Aug. 15:—During the past months several incursions of Kurds from Turkish Caucasian territory into Russia have taken place, and diplomatic representations have been made by the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople to the Turkish authorities on this subject, but an attack which has lately been made by an armed band of Kurds, numbering nearly 200 men, on the Russian frontier guard appears to have aroused the serious attention of the Russian Government to this evil. Information which I obtained while travelling lately in the districts of Kars and Earvan shows that there was no exaggeration in the intelligence published in the Caucasian papers that robbery and murder had become of such common occurrence along the Turko-Russian and Perso-Russian frontiers that the authorities seem unable or unwilling to cope with this state of lawlessness, and travellers, as well as rich natives, are expected to provide themselves with armed escorts when venturing outside large towns.

The *Odesski Listok* of to-day states that another band of well-armed Persian brigands, after crossing the river Aras and so entering the Russian province of Elizabetpol, committed a series of depredations among the inhabitants of the Jevatsky district, carrying off everything of portable value as well as horses and numerous head of cattle. After collecting accurate information respecting the movements of the mail they hurried across the frontier into Persia, but only to reappear on Russian territory to rob the mail post in the Shumansky district, and commit other robberies of a daring character. They then disappeared across the frontier before the Russian troops sent in pursuit could overtake them. The newspaper adds that the state of affairs now existing in this district is diplorable, and on all fours with the condition of things which existed during the worst time of the campaign between the Caucasian tribes and Russia. The great danger arising from these border incursions is that they afford Russia at any time the necessary pretext for sending troops into the adjoining territories bordering her Caucasian frontiers, and those acquainted with Russia's Asiatic policy well understand what good use she has alwaye made in the past of these pretexts, for the purpose of furthering her designs for territorial aggrandisement.

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

THE Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show for 1899 was inaugurated at the famous Ballsbridge Grounds on Aug. 22. The occasion was favoured by glorious weather and a phenomenally large attendance of visitors, considering that the day was devoted to the rather prosaic business of judging the merits of the various exhibits in the horse and sheep department. Last year the entries in the former class numbered 1,367, and in the latter 228, making a total of 1,595. This year the figures are: Horses, 1,397; sheep, 205; total, 1,602. The Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Sir Gerald Dease, paid a private and unofficial visit to the show. His Excellency watched the judging with great interest, and expressed his high appreciation of the quality of the animals. In the class for roadsters and park horses, over fifteen hands, A. E. Evans, Wrexham, carried off the first prize with Oddity. The following were the awards in the class for ponies suitable for harness or roadsters, over thirteen, and not exceeding fourteen hands, two:—First, E. and A. Baxter, Brentwood, Essex; second, James Hamilton, Uddingston, N.B. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, received first and second honours for shearling rams. Among the distinguished visitors to the show were the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Portarlington, the Earl of Antrim, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Langford, the Earl of Clonmel, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Monck, Viscount Bangor, Lord Bellew, Lord Rathdonnell, Lord Ashtown, Lord Louth, the Earl of Fingall, Lord Massy, the Earl of Clancarty, the Earl of Powerscourt, the Right Hon. H, Chaplin, M. P., &c.

There was an enormous attendance on Aug. 23 at the second day's proceedings of the horse-show. The early hours of the morning were devoted to the judging of the classes which were inspected on the 22nd. The first prize for hunters up to 12 st. and 14st., and five years old or upwards, was awarded to Major Balfe's Emerald, and the first prize in the two classes for tandem horses to Mr. EdwardGodsellof Stroud, and Mr. James Hamilton, of Uddingston. In the trotting competition, which excited a great amount of interest, the first prize for ponies of fourteen hands and under was awarded to Whitegate Express, the property of Mr. John Jones, of Wrexham. The first prize for horses over fourteen hands was won easily by Lord William Beresford's Piloteer, a magnificent nine-year-old grey gelding, which also won the first prize in the competition for fast trotters. The principal events of the day were the jumping competitions held over a fairly stiff course, which included a bank and ditch, a ditch and bank and four foot stone wall, a double bank, a water jump, and a four foot hurdle. There was a large number of entries for each of the three events, which were ultimately won by Mr. N. Morton's Cocky Gamecock, Mr. Hugh Rainey's Omar Pasha, and Mr. Cumiskey's Early Days. Shortly before three o'clock the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cadogan paid a State visit to the show, and remained for more than two hours.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

WRITING from Constantinople on Aug. 21, the correspondent of the *Standard* said:—The contest between the rival claimants for the concession for the Baghdad Railway is growing very keen, not to say acrimonious. The German demand—if such it can be called—is not officially addressed to the Ministry of Public Works, but has taken the form of a Memorandum presented to the Sultan. A more specious document has seldom been framed. It commences by assuming a paternal interest and offensively protective attitude towards the other Asia Minor lines, which it has persistently endeavoured to strangle out of existence. In spite of the absolute rejection of its proposals by the Smyrna-Aidin Railway, and the new reconstruction scheme recently voted by that company, the Memorandum hypocritically assures the Sultan that out of deference to him it will continue its efforts, and still hopes for success.

After pointing out that the Treasury only paid some 126,000*l.* last year as kilometric guarantee, and holding out hopes that next and succeeding years a smaller sum will probably be successively needed until the line actually pays its own way, the Memorandum asks that the Government shall continue for six years to pay the full kilometric guarantee into the Ottoman Bank at the rate of more than 500,000*l.* a year. In other words, it begs the Treasury to make it a present of over 2,000,000*l.* which, it says—but offers no security for carrying out the promise—will be devoted to paying interest on the new railway.

From beginning to end this Memorandum is a tissue of fallacious statements, mingled with fulsome compliments to the Sultan and insinuations against rivals. It is chiefly directed against the Rechnitzer group, whose scheme meets the approval of the Ministry. This group, instead of asking for money to be paid to it, offers a heavy deposit, and courts every investigation and control. The German Anatolian Railway, in its Memorandum, states that it asks no kilometric guarantee on the new line; but it asks, on the other hand, for instant cash payment of a guarantee which in another paragraph, it boasts of not being any longer entitled to. The Rechnitzer group asks fairly for a guarantee, but one dependent on excess in certain revenues, and therefore by no means onerous.

The whole question is becoming rapidly a political, rather than a commercial one. The past history of the Anatolian Railway has not been of a nature to predispose the Turkish Government in its favour. It has been the constant source of complaints from its customers, both native and foreign, and its rapacity in the matter of guarantees and the manner in which its claims for arrears were pressed will not quickly be forgotten. On the other hand, Turkey is beginning to see that if she requires, as she may in the very near future, the friendship of England, the shortest road to acquire it is to give some of her good things to British enterprise. Both Germany and Italy have within the last three years been favoured positively to the excession of England in the matters of railways and shipbuilding, which may be considered as especially our provinces. Lately a certain disposition has been manifested to let British trade have an opening at least, and there is every reason to believe that the influence of the Ottoman Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who has had several interviews with the Sultan since his return here, is entirely thrown on the side of England.

There can be no doubt whatever that the Fashoda incident left a deep impression on the mind of his Majesty, and that the value of British friendship has risen very highly at Yildiz. The tone of the Russian Press recently has also been far from reassuring to Turkey, and the presence of several Ottoman Ambassadors at Constantinople at the same time has given rise to an idea that Turkey is seeking some combination by which to secure herself against any or all eventualities. Into any such combination England must naturally enter at the head, and when Costaki Pasha returns to London he will possibly be the bearer of fresh and secret instructions which will be given at the same time to his colleagues at Paris and Berlin.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., on behalf of the Imperial Telegraph Committee of the House of Commons:—

Osborne Villa, Carlsbad, Austria, Aug. 19, 1899.

Dear Lord George Hamilton,—The question of reducing the present high telegraph charges to India is, I know, engaging your attention.

I beg that you will not come to any decision on the matter until you have heard Sir Edward Sassoon and myself. We take the ground that any subsidy given by the Indian Government will considerably hamper competition and block the way of really cheap telegraph rates to India, Australia, and the East for many years.

I have shown in articles in the *Nineteenth Century* and in the *Times* that all that is necessary is to link up the present land lines in order to have sixpenny rates to India; I have pointed out that land lines can be constructed at a fourth of the cost and will carry five times more messages than cables; I have pointed out that to-day the cost of a telegram from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock—nearly 6,000 miles—is about 2 1-2*d.* per word, whereas from London to India by land the charge is 4s. per word by the Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines; finally, I have indicated four different land routes to India where "linking up" can be effected. The only reply to these statements is that the Ameer of Afghanistan will not consent to our constructing a telegraph line into or through his territory. It appears incredible that the enlightened Ameer, who receives a very large sum of money every year, from England or India, in the shape of a subsidy, declines to allow us to construct a telegraph line. He is surely aware that a telegraph line will not steal even the air or injure him in any way. My information, however, is that the permission of the Ameer can be obtained. [A statement of mine (questioned by a correspondent of the *Times*) that the Ameer had allowed telegraph lines to be laid to Candahar and Cabul is borne out by the enclosed map issued by the Eastern Telegraph Company, in which you will see such wires are duly marked.] At all events we (with your sanction) intend to make an effort through other agencies to get the Ameer's consent. Even if it cannot be obtained, there are three alternative lines open to us.

You are aware that both the Eastern Telegraph Company, its joint purse partner, the Indo-European Company, and the Imperial Telegraph Committee of the House of Commons recognise that it will take many millions of money to secure an entirely round the world all-British telegraph cable line. It was alleged by representatives of the first-named company that as everything is disarranged in times of war, it is better to depend on fast cruisers than on cables, because it is impossible to patrol a cable 2,500 miles across the ocean. We send our English mails to India and Australia every week through two foreign countries, France and Italy; then why object to telegrams (for ninety-eight years in 100 we are at peace) going through foreign countries?

We are now struggling on behalf of the merchants' traders, and social classes against a great monopoly—a monopoly condemned in the strongest terms by your colleagues. Our work will be seriously impeded and we shall be crippled for another generation if you give your sanction to a further subsidy to these cable companies.—I am your faithful servant,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th September, 1899.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, for Recruits on Tuesday the 12th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th September, 1899.

1. There will be recruits drill at St. Mary's College at 4-15 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday) the 12th instant, and at 7-15 a.m., on Thursday the 14th instant.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 4629 Vol. G. Thomson.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th September, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place next week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 6-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)—To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R.M.L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SERIOUS disorders broke out on Aug. 21 at Hilversum, about fifteen miles south-east of Amsterdam, owing to the suppression of the annual fair. About eleven o'clock riotous crowds paraded the streets, stoned the windows of a number of shops and private residences, including that of the Burgomaster, and smashed the street lamps. The local police were powerless to restore order, and the Burgomaster called out the Civic Guard. Martial law was proclaimed, and some detachments of Infantry arrived in the town. The disturbances recommenced about seven o'clock on the 22nd, when the mob again began to throw stones and to tear up the paving cobbles in the streets. A detachment of Cavalry charged with drawn swords and cleared the streets for a time, but the crowds reassembled, and the stone throwing was continued. More vigorous measures consequently became necessary, and, after the usual warning had been given, a force of Infantry fired on the rioters. One person was killed and two were wounded. Order was not restored until midnight, after which things were quiet.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

A NEW INFAMY.

ATTEMPT TO ADD PAPERS TO SECRET DOSSIER.

REAPPEARANCE OF M. LABORI.

THE Rennes Court Martial was resumed on Friday, August 18th, when General Roget referred to the evidence given by Col. Picquart, as under:—

General Roget.—"M. Picquart has found fault with my remarks on the Cainelli affair. He says that he was not at the War Office at the time of this affair, and attributes the responsibility in the matter to Henry. This is incorrect. I ask M. Picquart whether he denies having written to Captain Marechal in order to put him into communication with Galanti; whether he denies having written to the Deputy Public Prosecutor of the Republic to send some documents; whether he denies having written to the same Deputy Public Prosecutor on July 15. If he denies these things I ask the Court to call Captain Marechal and to have the *dossier* brought."

Colonel Picquart.—"I did not say, and the stenographic report shows it, that I was absent during the Cainelli affair. I said that I went away for some time and that I had distressing matters to occupy my attention."

The President.—"Did you write those letters?"

Colonel Picquart.—"Yes, I remember writing letters about that affair, but it would be impossible for me to fix the exact date and to say what they contained."

General Roget.—"I ask especially if he wrote the letter in which an order is given to shadow Galanti in Switzerland."

Colonel Picquart.—"Since General Roget has just publicly named this agent, I will say that it is quite natural that when an agent is on the point of being discovered we should prevent his being captured."

General Roget.—"M. Picquart admits that he wrote the letters. I will add that M. Picquart reluctantly sent Henry to Bale."

Colonel Picquart.—"You have seen how many forgeries there are in this affair. I will say when I have seen the letters whether I wrote this one or that. All that I can affirm now is that I did write some letters."

The President.—"Did you dismiss the agent?"

Colonel Picquart.—"I sent the agent back to his starting point, so that he should not be detected. Henry knew about this affairs and saw the Judges at Belfort. What he did there I do not know. In any case, he did not tell me that he made any secret communication."

General Roget.—"I did not say that documents had been communicated to the Judges."

The President.—"Were any documents sent to Belfort?"

Colonel Picquart.—"Yes, and they were remitted to the Public Prosecutor's office."

M. Demange.—"And the Court condemned."

General Roget.—"M. Picquart has spoken of M. Paleologue's letter. He says that Colonel Cordier was with him on July 2. Now, M. Picquart really began his service on June 26, but only officially on July 1. Colonel Cordier left the bureau in the last days of June."

Colonel Picquart.—"I am certain that Colonel Cordier remained in Paris for several days. Let him be questioned. As for Colonel Sandherr, I went to his house every day between 2 and 3 o'clock in order to show him the questions or letters from agents whom I did not know."

General Rodget.—"I maintain that there are notes from Colonel Sandherr saying that the affair should be followed up."

The intervention of General Mercier was even less happy. The general sought to equivocate as to the nature of the communication of the secret documents, maintaining that he had never ordered Colonel Picquart to transmit any such documents to Colonel Maurel—that is to say, that he had sent them vaguely to the Court, but not to its President. Colonel Picquart's reply was clear enough, leaving no doubt as to the reality of the fact, and this was all any one cares to know. But here is the important passage of General Mercier's evidence, which must have made him regret ever having offered to intervene. M. Demange asked him point blank what documents really had been sent. There were first, said the general, the telegram, then the comments preparing the reply to the telegram, then the Davignon letter, the note in which the Italian Military Attache said that he was on the point of procuring the scheme of the military organization of French railways; there was the letter "Ce canaille de D.," and finally the Guenee report, with the extracts from his reports relative thereto.

M. Demange.—"What does the general mean by the telegram and the comments?"

General Mercier.—"The first telegram—'Chose aucun signe d'etat-major.'"

"Very well."

"With regard to what Colonel Picquart says as to the way in which the *bordereau* was handed over, I maintain that it came through the person known as the 'voie ordinaire' directly to Colonel Henery."

"Will you kindly ask General Mercier if he had read the comments before they were added to the secret *dossier*?"

"It was made for my personal enlightenment."

"Will you kindly ask the general why it did not occur to him to append to the comments the information stating that there was a man named Dubois suspected of having communicated information to foreign Powers?"

"Because we had discovered that he could not have been the author of the documents mentioned in the comments."

"Ah, because you considered that Dubois could not be the author after the study of the *dossier* of the divulgations, consequently you did not reveal the fact that there was a person called D who might be meant."

"Quite so."

THE COURT AND THE WITNESSES.

On Monday evidence was given by General Faibre and Liutenant-Colonel d'Aboville, formerly connected with the General Staff, M. Cochefert, Chief of the Detective Department in Paris, M. Gribelin, principal archivist of the Headquarter Staff, Major Lauth, and Captain Junck, of the Intelligence Department, all of whom stated circumstances which in their view justified them in suspecting Dreyfus of treasonable communication with foreign spies and officers. Some of their statements were contradicted by Colonel Picquart, M. Bertulus, and the prisoner.

A great portion of the day's evidence at Rennes related to the *petit bleu*, the interview at Basle between Major Lauth and a German spy, and other matters which, as the President was constrained to remark, bore only very indirectly on the Dreyfus affair.

Captain Dreyfus, being invited by the President to present his observations Captain Junck's deposition, said:—

"I will not speak to the witness about his private conversations with me; I will keep them to myself. But there are a certain number of facts that I will mention. It has been said that I lost money by gambling in a club at Le Mans. I affirm that I never belonged to any civilian club at Le Mans, that I never went into one, and that, consequently, I have never gambled there. I am sure that the members of the club in question are honourable persons. I simply ask to have an inquiry made in order to ascertain who is telling the truth. Concerning the lectures given at the General Staff office, at which I was said to be present, they took place in December, 1893. I was away at that time and therefore was not present at the lectures."

REAPPEARANCE OF M. LABORI.

Our Rennes Correspondent wrote thus of Tuesday's sitting:—

"We are in presence of a violation defined by the law. General Mercier refuses to reply. I formally reserve my right to return to this question."

Half an hour before this menace rang through the Court, the man who had uttered it, M. Labori, had stood face to face with the officer to whom it was addressed, receiving from him his congratulations on his return to his post of combat. It was a situation of almost tragic irony, and it was this that thrilled us almost as much as the ominous significance of the words themselves. The whole scene had changed since yesterday. To-day even the tired head of the little military messenger had no tendency to droop. The trial had suddenly become passionately absorbing. And what had worked this change was the reappearance of M. Labori. It may be said without exaggeration that it was only to-day, after 12 sittings, that the Rennes Courtmartial has really begun.

As we assembled in the Court-room at 6 o'clock we had in an instant proof that the great advocate, with a pluck which it is hoped the future will not show has been an imprudence, had decided to take his place in spite of the bullet in his shoulder, on this final battlefield. A comfortable armchair awaited him behind the table of the defence, and Mme. Labori was already present in her old seat among the journalists, surrounded by innumerable friends. The bell sounded announcing the entrance of the Juges, and at the same moment the tall form of M. Labori appeared at one of the side doors. A great burst of applause greeted him from all over the hall, coming from the crowded ranks of the public as well as from the seats of the journalists. It was really a unanimous greeting of sympathy which followed the blonde Viking face it with smiles and emotion as M. Labori moved to his place. He was not pale. No one could have believed that only a few days ago he had been the object of a murderous attack. He carried his left arm somewhat stiffly, but he looked strong and brave and well. As he made his way through the crowd he saw General Mercier standing in the front row of witnesses. He stopped and greeted him. The two men talked and bowed smiled for some moments. Evidently the lawyer was thanking the general for the latter's visit on the morrow of the attempt upon his life. General Billot advanced and joined his congratulations to those of his comrade. Then M. Labori passed on to his arm-chair, into which he settled without very much effort. Meanwhile Dreyfus had been introduced, and he was soon shaking warmly the hand of his defender, with a look of profound joy on the face so rarely brightened with smiles. And now the Judges were in their places.

Turning to M. Labori, Colonel Jouaust immediately congratulated him on his reappearance, and gave expression to the indignation which had been aroused in the members of the Court by the outrage committed on him.

Although M. Labori's speech in reply to the President was merely, so to speak, an interlude in the real proceedings, nothing more than a rhetorical episode, I wish, nevertheless, strongly to insist upon the fact that we have reached a point in the real proceedings here at Rennes at which such words of sincere pacification as these come with a prodigious force—I am almost tempted to add, a determining power—in their influence upon the Judges.

We had to-day three or four typical cases of these soldiers of 1894, who sought and still seek to crush Dreyfus under a volley of presumptions and insinuations. Unless I am very much mistaken, this sort of thing, this rude and too often revolting method of controversy has begun to pall upon the Court.

But I repeat, the event which dominates this sitting is the warning given to General Mercier. General Mercier, who has "taken the responsibility" of the Schneider telegram, will have before long to tell us why. The adroitness, the polite grace with which M. Labori convinced Colonel Jouaust of the impropriety of Major Carriere's pretension to stifle discussion on this point is one of the most characteristic points in the day's proceedings, and an illustration of the hopelessness of ever expecting wholly to account by the mere words uttered for the impression left by an orator so fertile in resources, so rich in native qualities of sympathy and eloquence as if M. Labori.

MAJOR ROLLIN.

Major Rollin, Henry's successor, gave an account of his relations with Lajoux, whose denunciation led to the arrest of several spies. He produced a long letter from Lajoux, who dwelt upon the services rendered by him, and asked for recompense before his departure for Brazil.

M. Demange produced two letters of January 8 and March 10, 1898, from the Minister of War to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which described Lajoux as a swindler. He asked the witness to explain how such a man still enjoyed a pension of 2,400f. a year.

The witness, after some hesitation:—"It is on account of his former services, which were really rendered. It is also on grounds of humanity."

M. Labori.—"A report has been put in attributed to a foreign Military Attache but it has been declared to be a forgery. Does the witness accept the responsibility for the translation of that document?"

Major Carriere.—"We are here on ground which cannot be discussed publicly. If M. Labori is anxious to put questions on this point we might arrange for closed doors."

M. Labori.—"I may respectfully remark that, subject to our engagement to commit no indiscretion, we are entitled to put all the questions which we deem necessary. The name of that military attache has been, brought in, not by us, but by General Mercier. We had agreed to pronounce no foreign name, and we have not done so. It is not my fault if the discretion has not been so faithfully observed by others. I repeat my question."

The witness.—"I have had nothing to do with that document."

M. Labori.—"Then can you tell me to whom I should put the question?"

The witness.—"I cannot say."

M. Labori.—"Then I ask what can be the value of a document which, apart from the question of its authenticity, cannot be subjected to discussion as to its source and its exact meaning?"

The witness.—"All I can say is that on entering the Intelligence Department I was ordered not to do anything in the Dreyfus affair."

M. Labori.—"Then I request the President to ask General Mercier to tell us how he came into possession of a copy of this document."

General Mercier, rising from his seat after hesitation.—"I do not think myself bound to answer."

M. Labori.—"General Mercier has sworn to tell the whole truth."

General Mercier.—"I shall not reply to M. Labori's question, but I assume the personal responsibility for the translation."

M. Labori.—"I understand, then, that General Mercier assumes personal responsibility for the putting in of this document, but on whom devolves the official responsibility for its introduction on November 31, 1897, to the War Office? General Mercier was then no longer Minister of War. Now there is a law against the communication of secret documents and this communication to an outsider is a misdemeanour. I ask General Mercier in what capacity he received this document and is the holder of the whole secret *dossier*."

General Mercier kept silence.

M. Labori.—"Well, I shall have many other questions to put to General Mercier and shall doubtless have many refusals."

Questioned by M. Labori, Major Rollin said he had not been struck by the discrepancies between the detective Guenee's depositions, in one of which he admitted that the gossip collected by him respecting Dreyfus might have applied to other men.

General Gonse here asked for the reading of a note in a report addressed in 1895 to the War Office, which spoke of Lajoux's suspicious relations with a German agent.

Captain Dreyfus remarked that his copy of the lectures at the War School was seized at his house in 1894, but no charge was then founded on it. It had now for the first time been made the basis of a fresh accusation.

The President.—"There are pages missing in it."

Major Rollin asked to have read a note of August 20, 1895, by Colonel Sandherr, stating, in reply to the applications of Lajoux for money, that when he was dismissed no promise of any kind was made to him.

COLONEL BERTIN.

Colonel Bertin explained the reason in 1893 he gave Dreyfus an unfavourable character namely, because of his indifference to the ordinary details of the bureau, which made witnesses to consider him a coadjutor, though he had previously manifested a warm interest in the Eastern railway organization. The note handed in by the witness respecting Dreyfus, on his leaving the Third Bureau, would have prevented his even entering the Railway bureau, but his post in the Fourth Bureau enabled him to understand all matters concerning the transport of troops on the Eastern railway in case of war. Indeed, he demonstrated his knowledge of it to Captain Boullenger, who, on joining the bureau, was struck by his wonderful memory on that subject. Witness related a conversation of 1893 in which Dreyfus, in answer to the remark "there is a God of armies on each side of the frontier," said, "I would not be so for us Jews; our God is with us wherever we are." At the Court-martial of 1899 the witness, observing Dreyfus's countenance, was struck by the apparent effect produced on him by M. Bertillion's evidence, and this satisfied him of the prisoner's guilt. Fearing, consequently, that he had disclosed or would disclose the plans of concentration and of covering troops, the witness spoke to General de Boisdeffre, who sent him to General Mercier, and the latter told him to go to the Elysee. There M. Casimar-Perier asked him whether Dreyfus would be condemned. Witness replied that, if so, strict measures ought to be taken to prevent his escape, as he knew the most dangerous secrets. M. Casimir-Perier listened attentively. The same evening he heard of the condemnation. The witness then spoke of his conversation with M. Scheurer-Kestner, to whose high character he rendered homage. He concluded by speaking of Dreyfus's ability to open the cup-boards containing the topographic charts, he being acquainted with the locks.

At this point a letter to the President from M. Scheurer-Kesner was read, giving a full account of his connexion with the Dreyfus affair, and stating that indispositon prevented him from attending. He said that, though pained as an Alsatian by the conviction of Dreyfus, he was a stranger to him and took little heed of the affair until he was asked by M. Mathieu Dreyfus to assist in proving his brother's innocence. He consulted two old friends—M. de Freycinet and General Billot—both of whom advised him not to take up the matter. He accordingly told M. Mathieu Dreyfus that he could not interfere. After a time, however, the anxiety expressed by fellow Alsatians that the question should be cleared up led him to make inquiries, and he found so many contradictions and mistakes that he felt bound to make closer inquiries, which, however, nearly always led to nothing. Thus, an officer assured him that Dreyfus had purchased a house in Paris for 200,000f., but this proved to be incorrect, and the officer acknowledged that it was merely hearsay. He experienced 30 or 40 of such mortifications in his investigations. He at length procured specimens of Dreyfus's writing, and on comparing these with the "bordereau" was convinced that he was not the author of the latter. The arguments of the expert Teysonnieres did not shake this conviction. In July, 1897, M. Leblois informed him of Colonel Picquart's discovery that Esterhazy was the author. This was the first time he heard either of Esterhazy or Picquart nor did he ever see the latter until the Esterhazy trial. It was untrue, moreover, that Colonel Picquart wrote to him either from France or from Tunis. M. Leblois subsequently showed him General Gonse's letters to Colonel Picquart, which proved the former to have at one time shared Colonel Picquart's opinion of Esterhazy. Next came a comparison of Esterhazy's writing with the "bordereau", and he was struck by the resemblance, which had since been affirmed by authorized expertise palaeographers, and the Court of Cassation. Esterhazy, too, had himself avowed the authorship of the "bordereau."

Captain Dreyfus here said:—"There has been much talk of my denials, and I am anxious to reply. I have never denied anything within my knowledge, but questions have been put on point which I did not know and I have replied that I did not know. General Fabre spoke yesterday as if it was a discovery, of my anxiety to have the railway station documents, I acknowledge that this was correct, so that there was no need to parade this as a discovery. I have referred again to the interrogatories of 1894, and what have I found? Why, I was questioned on those documents and acknowledged the fact. Colonel Bertin has attributed to me a remark contrary to my sentiments and to all that I have written in five years since this iniquity was committed. The Court is in possession of all that I have written to the heads of the army, in whom I have absolute confidence because I understand the honour of the army and perhaps otherwise then they do for I comprehend it to be loyalty and the search for justice and truth. Yes. I love the army and the Fatherland. You have only to see what I have put on paper, in my nights of fever and grief on the Ile du Diable. You have certainly heaps of papers, all the letters which I acknowledge as mine. It is these which express my real sentiments, and not the remarks attributed to me by all here with inexcusable passion."

COLONEL GENDRON.

Colonel Gendron was called to testify what he knew respecting an Austrian lady named Dely who was suspected of being a spy. At the trial of 1894 Dreyfus was reproached with being a frequenter of Mme. Dely's drawing-room, and he replied that there was nothing extraordinary in that as a great many other officers went there and among them was Colonel Gendron.

At the close of Colonel Bertin's deposition M. Labori asked the President for leave to put to the witness a question relating to a private matter with Colonel Bertin's permission, as the query referred to a somewhat delicate matter. He referred, M. Labori continued, to a remark made by Colonel Bertin at a dinner at which he (M. Labori) was present at the house of a common friend about a fortnight after the degradation of Dreyfus. "I have the most absolute confidence in the good faith of Colonel Bertin," counsel added, "and I am convinced that if his recollections are precise enough for him to reply he will not hesitate to do so."

Colonel Bertin asked counsel to mention the name of the common friend at whose house the dinner was given.

M. Labori whispered the name and witness made a sign of assent.

M. Labori.—"Do you remember that you were one of the first to suggest the belief to my mind that Dreyfus was innocent?"

"Pardon," replied Colonel Bertin. "No, no. It is not possible."

M. Labori.—"Does the witness remember that in the course of the dinner he became rather excited in talking about Dreyfus?"

Colonel Bertin pointed out that the terms of intimacy among those present at the dinner must be considered. He reminded M. Labori that he was an old friend of his father's, and told him what a great pleasure it was for him to find himself in the presence of the son of this old friend, who had so greatly distingnished himself in 1870 and in the decoration of whom he had had a great share. "I do not know," he continued, "if you are still the man who, taking my hands in yours, said with real feeling, 'I will never forget what you have done for my father.'"

"I do not forget those words," said M. Labori, "but I am referring especially to the somewhat strong remarks which you made against M. Demange. I am not seeking to provoke a scene between Colonel Bertin and M. Demange. But did you not say to me when I spoke of M. Demange's belief in the innocence of Dreyfus:—'Demange, don't mention him! He is counsel for the German Embassy.'"

Witness.—"If I remember, I will reply. I am here to tell the truth. I will tell all I know. I am here for the truth, like you."

M. Labori.—"When I asked why you said that, you replied that Demange had already defended other spies and that he was officially appointed to do so."

Witness admitted that what M. Labori said was true.

M. Labori.—"You must be certain as to the intervention of M. Demange, because an advocate like him is not officially appointed unless there are important reasons for it." M. Labori went on to say that on leaving Colonel Bertin he discussed this conversation with his wife, and wondered what security there was in an oath or in the judgment of men who could so readily believe things which were so ridiculous. "My belief in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus," he added "began that day. I give you my word of honour."

COLONEL JEANNEL.

Another witness called was Colonel Jeannel, who lent to Dreyfus in 1894 the firing manual. A pamphlet having been written accusing Colonel Jeannel of being a false witness, he asked permission of the Court to put in this pamphlet as documentary evidence before beginning his deposition. He then testified that he had lent one of his three copies of the firing manual to Dreyfus, who returned it two or three days afterwards. The important point was to know just when this loan was made. Colonel Jeannel thinks it was in the beginning of July, and if this testimony had been recorded in 1894 it would have been a point in Dreyfus's favour, as the date of the "bordereau" was then given as April, a date anterior to the loan of the firing manual. Now Colonel Jeannel was called in 1894 and gave evidence but his deposition does not figure in the proceedings. M. Demange called the attention of the Court to this fact, explaining that what the witness had said in 1894 favourable to Dreyfus had not been said under oath and consequently was not in the records. The President replied that the Court could do nothing about it. Colonel Jeannel then said that he had made his deposition in 1894 before Major d'Ormescheville, who said to him that they had sufficient proof without relying on the question of the firing manual. Colonel Jeannel, in reply to a question by M. Labori, said that he was sure that the loan of the manual was made in July. M. Labori added that this point was very important, and asked whether the reporter who made out the accusation against Dreyfus in 1894 had not omitted to record Colonel Jeannel's testimony—an almost incredible hypothesis—because the date of July did not agree with the date given to the *bordereau*. Moreover, did not Captain Dreyfus ask to have Colonel Jeannel questioned, and was not this request refused? Captain Dreyfus confirmed this fact. In reply to an observation by M. Demange that the interest of the truth required that everything said for the defence should be brought into relief, the Government commissary, Major Carriere, admitted that the proceedings in 1894 were not very regular.

M. Labori asked leave to show how much the date of the *bordereau* had been modified for the needs of the prosecution. Colonel Jeanne, he said, was called to-day because the date of the *bordereau* was now placed in August. Captain Dreyfus said that he had in fact been in relations with Colonel Jeannel whom he esteemed and whose ability was greater than his own. He had asked him for the German firing manual, and perhaps this was the cause of the confusion. Colonel Jeannel said that he did not remember. He had had, however, a German manual. Captain Dreyfus then remarked that the work he had done with the help of this manual must still be at the War Office, and that his notes were probably seized at his apartment at the time of his arrest. The President said that the Court had not the time to make the researches.

M. DUBREUIL.

M. Dubreuil, one of M. de Beaurepaire's witnesses, deposed that in 1885, being invited to dinner by a M. Bodson, a Paris clothier, he met Dreyfus and was struck by his equivocal relations with an attache of the German Embassy, whose name he could not recollect. He thereupon broke off relations with M. Bodson, who, meeting him a few days afterwards and being told the reason, said, "Nor do I like the Germans, they are not my friends but my wife's friends, and Dreyfus is her lover." (Loud murmurs.) M. Bodson added that he had plenty of proofs, and that he could at any time get Dreyfus expelled from the army, but that if all betrayed husbands did this the officers would be greatly thinned down. M. Bodson had also noticed Dreyfus's relations with the German attache. Witness had never seen M. Bodson since.

Questioned by M. Demange, the witness stated that the Court of Cassation refused to hear him, and that, reading of M. de Beaurepaire's inquiry in the newspapers, he wrote to him. Asked whether, though an ex-magistrate, he was not now a horsedealer, witness said he was a landowner, but sometimes sold horses of his own breeding. He had had a lawsuit with M. de Merville respecting a horse. It was at first decided in his favour, but, on appeal, against him.

M. Demange asked Major Carriere to apply to the Coutances tribunal for "interesting" information about witness.

Major Carriere.—"It is very strange."

M. Labori (vehemently).—"Yes, but what is stranger than all is the evidence of M. Dubreuil. Why did he not come forward in 1894?"

Witness replied that he then thought Dreyfus's guilt was not doubtful. He had not spoken of a military attache, but simply an attache. On being shown a list of the attaches in 1894 he said he could not pick out the name. "What," he said, "would you do in my place?"

M. Demange.—"If I did not remember the names of persons, I should not come and give evidence."

Asked by the Court whether the name had a French or a foreign sound, witness said he could not remember but he would inquire of his friends to whom he spoke of the affair at the time.

Dreyfus.—"You will understand the sentiment which prevents my speaking of Mme. Bodson, but my relations with that lady ceased in 1886 or 1887. I never dined there with a foreign attache. I ask for an inquiry on this subject."

Major Carriere.—"Of course I do not undertake to carry out M. Labori's commission."

M. Labori urged that in such cases it was for the prosecutor or the Court to make inquiries. He himself could not apply to the Coutances tribunal.

Major Carriere.—"Do you ask me to make inquiries in order to weaken the value of a deposition?"

Witness.—"I join in M. Labori's application."

The President.—"I do not know whether I have a right to apply for information, but if I have I will do so."

Esterhazy was next called, but as he was not present the evidence he gave before the Court of Cassation was read by the clerk of the Court, the reading occupying an hour. It contained nothing not already known. Certain letters written by Esterhazy to the President of the Republic were also read.

GENERAL DE DIONNE.

General Lebelin de Dionne explained the reason why Dreyfus left the War School with low marks. It was not on account of his race, but because of the bad impression he produced in spite of his abilities, by his haughtiness, by the uncalled-for way in which he said that Alsace was better off under German rule, and by his having mistresses of which fact he was said to boast. The witness consequently recommended that he should not be attached to the General Staff nor remain at Paris.

Captain Dreyfus, in reply to this deposition, said:—"I formally deny ever having made the compromising or improper remarks attributed to me. A great many remarks of this kind have been attributed to me in this case, and have been repeated to General Lebelin de Dionne with intentions that are easy to guess. All I can say is that the place given me in the list when I left the War School was not according to the examinations I had passed. I beg that General Lebelin de Dionne will allow me to recall something which will show that my marks were not assigned to me fairly because I am a Jew. One day while I was studying at the War School I was breakfasting in the study of my house with Mme. Dreyfus. One of my comrades at the War School, an Israelite, came to me full of emotion and repeated to me that a member of one of the sub-committees of examiners had said, speaking of us:—'We do not want any more Jews on the General Staff of the Army,' and to keep us out they reduced our marks. It was agreed between my friend any myself that I should see General Lebelin de Dionne on the subject. The general explained to me that our position in the list had, in fact, been slightly lowered, but even then it would not prevent our joining the General Staff. I may add that these official marks were given me six weeks after I had left the War School."

Colonel Schneider, the Austrain Military Attache in Paris, has telegraphed from Ems that a letter said to be written by him, and declaring Dreyfus to be guilty, put in by General Mercier during his evidence before the Court-martial, is a forgery.

Colonel Panizzardi, late Italian Military Attache in Paris, has addressed from Rome a letter to the Paris *Figaro*, flatly contradicting a statement of General Roget's at the Court-martial that the Colonel had sent a report to his Ambassador stating that Colonel Schwarzkoppen was carrying on relations with Captain Dreyfus. Colonel Panizzardi says he never made such a report, and that he did not know Captain Dreyfus's name till he was arrested. Count Paul Esterhazy, Austrian Charge d'Affaires in Paris, has fully confirmed the authenticity of Colonel Schneider's telegram.

A man named Glorot, who has been arrested near Dol, has confessed that he was the assailant of M. Labori, but it is believed by the authorities that his confession is false. M. Labori is now making rapid progress towards recovery.

RIOTOUS SCENES IN PARIS.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent, writing on Sunday night, said:—

As though the siege of M. Guerin did not give sufficient employment to the police M. Sebastien Faure and the Anarchists indulged to-day in a demonstration which ended in riotous scenes. M. Faure invited the Anarchists to assemble in the Place de la Republique to protest against Anti-Semitism and in favour of social emancipation. Most of the soldiers were consequently ordered not to leave their barracks, and the police stations were reinforced. By 2 o'clock 2,000 persons had assembled including groups of members of the League of Patriots, the Royalist Youth, and the Anti-Semite League. There were conflicting cries of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive l'armee!" and "a baseles Juifs!" At 3 o'clock, as the crowd was steadily increasing, the Republican Guard cleared the square. This was not effected without some scuffles. A man seated outside a cafe who shouted "Vive l'armee!" was assaulted and retired with his head bleeding. M. Faure, who had climbed up the statue of the Republic in order to harangue his followers, was driven off and took refuge in a cafe.

As the afternoon advanced the mob became more unmanageable. At the corner of the Boulevard Voltaire and the Rue des Boulets there was a scuffle with the police, and several rounds of a revolver were fired at Commissary Goulier, one of them wounding him. Six policemen were stoned or stabbed with knives, and three of them had to be taken to the hospital. A wine shopkeeper who went to the Commissary's help had his windows smashed. A band of Anarchists, marching down the Rue St. Martin, threw stones at the sculptures outside the church of St. Nicolas, and, entering St. Joseph's Church, partially pillaged it. The police cleared the steps of the church of St. Vincent de Paul and protected the building. The cavalry and police had to make several charges. M. Faure and his satellites, when the affray became serious, entered a tramcar bound for the Louvre, but Commissary Moriot stopped the car and arrested them. Numerous other arrests were made. As usual in such cases, the bulk of the crowd consisted of people collected out of mere curiosity, but the Anarchists were sufficiently numerous to resist the police at various points. By 5 o'clock order was restored.

The officials at the Prefecture of Police give the number of persons injured in Sunday's collisions as 350. Only 21 were able to return to their homes without medical treatment; 300 were taken to the Lariboisiere Hospital, and the remainder to the St. Louis Hospital. Excluding the Commissaries, MM. Goulier and Domsimono, 59 policemen were injured. A hundred and fifty arrests were made, and 80 of the prisoners were detained in custody. Proceedings taken in connexion with the pillaging of the Church of St. Joseph implicate 25 persons. They will be charged with theft, arson, forcible entry, and sacrilege. Fifteen rioters arrested on Sunday have been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal to terms of imprisonment varying from a week to four months. None of the prisoners received the indulgence of the First Offenders Act. The damage done by the rioters in the church of St. Joseph is estimated at about 8,000f.

A NEW INFAMY.

Summarising Thursday's proceedings the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

General Mercier has attempted a repetition of his crime of 1894. He has, figuratively speaking, sought to stab Captain Dreyfus in the back. Had I been told that General Mercier, in 1899, would repeat his foul trick of 1894, I would not have believed it. Yet he has tried it again. General Mercier has endeavoured to slip before the eyes of the judges, without the knowledge of Captain Dreyfus or anybody else, a fraudulent commentary, proving the guilt of the prisoner, and, to make the tragic force more complete, he has used a commentary made expressly last week for the Rennes trial by the author of the 1894 commentary—by Du Paty de Clam! It was Du Paty who, five years ago, bore the secret documents to the Court-Martial. We learnt this morning in the cross examination by Me. Labori of Colonel Maurel, who presided at that Court-Martial. This time it is General Mercier himself who brings the document.

It was Maitre Labori who this morning exposed this dastardly crime against justice, and the exposure would have been complete, but for the interference of the President. Colonel Jouaust is a partisan of the doctrine of appeasement. On every occasion he shows his resolve to save the Generals. Me. Labori was about to get at the whole truth about this conspiracy between Du Paty and Mercier, when the President stopped the examination with his familiar remark that it did not apply to the Dreyfus case. Colonel Jouaust has been indeed the guardian angel of Mercier, and the opportunity for fully exposing the letter is perhaps gone for ever. This incident throws into the shade all the rest of to-day's proceedings. Indeed it is so far the most characteristic incident of the whole trial. It is an epigram in action, five years' history of France compressed into an anecdote. Incorrigible perversity of a War Minister, hopeless, ness of fair play—these are the elements of the story. What will appeasement be under such circumstances!

There is a mystery in General Mercier's latest action. One man could throw light upon it—viz., (not General Chamoin, not General Chanoine, one of the five War Ministers). General Chamoin represents the War Office at the Dreyfus trial, sitting behind the judges in mufti. He is a man altogether above the type of generals we have seen at Rennes, in point of manners, breeding, and education. He was President Carnot's official secretary, and has seen the world. General Mercier's intention appears to have been to use General Chamoin as an unwitting accessory, and the latter probably considers it chivalrous on his part to explain away the ex-Minister's conduct. On Monday, last week, before the opening of the Court, which was to meet for the examination of the secret documents and with closed doors, General Mercier went up to General Chamoin in the court-yard of the Elysee and handed him a paper, which he said he had just received, without mentioning, however, that the author was Du Paty. It was a memorandum in three pages, undated and unsigned, like the secret commentary of 1894. General Mercier explained that this memorandum was merely a justification of the War Office in the matter of the Panizzardi telegrams. This is what the document appears to be at first sight, but turning over leaf the object of the writer appears. It is to show that the Panizzardi telegram was accurately recorded by the French Foreign Office; and that the true translation proves Dreyfus's relations with Italy and Germany. General Chamoin says he read only the first page of the document, and we have no means of proving that this is not true. It may be taken as certain that General Chamoin acted in ignorance and not in malice. He was taken in by General Mercier.

During the huis clos sitting last week, when the documents were being read one after another, General Chamoin came to this, and read the opening lines, remarking that the second and third pages seemed unimportant. Me. Labori insisted that the whole should be read. Instead of putting it with the other documents, General Chamoin laid it aside. Me. Labori noticed this, and asked the reason why. "Oh! this is a particular document," said General Chamoin, kindly. "Let me see it," asked Me. Labori, whose suspicions were thoroughly aroused. General Chamoin hesitated, and Me. Labori got it only after insisting with the utmost energy. "Has this come from the War Office?" he asked. "No."—"Who gave it to you?" "General Mercier."—"When?" "Just now." It is not a rash assumption that this document, having been laid on the table, would have been found by the judges. There is no other explanation of General Mercier's motive.

Lieutenant B. Waterfield, on return from leave, has assumed charge of Mardan outpost from Mr. Gracey, Assistant Commissioner, who reverts to Peshawar.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

MR. KRUGER'S NEW PLAN.

THE QUESTION OF SUZERAINTY.

(From the mail papers, Aug. 25th.)

IT is said that though no definite reply has been sent to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, a communication was sent on Monday to the High Commissioner embodying certain alternative proposals.

It is understood that the basis of the new proposal is a five years' franchise, ostensibly free from irksome formalities, with a redistribution of seats which will nominally enable the goldfields, the centres of the Uitlander population, to return members equal in number to one-fourth or one-fifth of the Raad, with the understanding that there shall be no further interference in the internal affairs of the country.

In Uitlander circles the concessions are viewed with the gravest suspicion. The essentials of the recognition of the dual language and economic reform are not mentioned.

The "Times" Cape Town Correspondent learns from an excellent source that the communication sent by the Transvaal Government to the High Commissioner contains the following proposals:—(1) A five years' franchise; (2) a share in the election of the President; (3) increased representation for the goldfields, to the extent, probably, of eight new seats; (4) other questions to be submitted to arbitration, but not to that of a foreign Power; (5) Great Britain to agree not to use her present interference as a precedent; (6) Great Britain to agree to relinquish her suzerainty rights.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Aug. 23, says:—The Transvaal authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, have been trying to make a mystery of the reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. The Pretoria correspondent of the *Johannesburg Star* states that, in reply to his request for details, Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary, informed him that the reply had not yet been sent.

The only plausible explanation forthcoming so far is that it was thought better in Pretoria to pretend that the document, which, as we learn by cable messages, reached London quite early in the week, was merely a provisional draft submitted to the Imperial Government to see whether it was acceptable or not. On this point, however, it is useless to speculate, and I can only say that people here are not a little puzzled at the discrepancy between telegrams from Pretoria and cable messages from England.

Both in Cape Town, however, and here, the general belief is that the apparent drift of the reply, such as it is, points to an arrangement more nearly approaching to a satisfactory settlement of the crisis than any suggestion or concession previously offered by the South African Republic. At the same time it is felt that the document ought to be most carefully scrutinised; for Transvaal diplomatists are adepts in the art of withdrawing with one hand what they give with the other. A surreptitious phrase, even a word, might be slipped in which would altogether nullify the apparent effect of the whole document. It is accordingly hoped that no time will be lost in publishing the full text here, in order that those who are most deeply concerned in the matter may see for themselves what the Boers really propose to do. The very natural suspicions entertained by the Uitlanders may, of course, turn out to be unfounded; but they would like to feel assured that there is no chance of their being again deluded by fair promises.

The special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* at Pretoria says:—The League and the Uitlander Council vehemently repudiate the proposed settlement, insisting that England must deal with the other grievances, particularly the dynamite monopoly, the question of fortifications, and the right to carry arms. They also demand a much larger representation in the Raad than proposed by Sir A. Milner. These demands are impossible, and are intended to prevent a settlement. The Council is more influential than the League, but neither largely represents Uitlander feeling, which strongly favours any peaceable termination of the present uncertainty. A five years' franchise, with reasonable securities, would be widely accepted.

The *Johannesburg Leader* describes the proposal as a crafty and insidious attempt to capture unthinking English opinion. But the Uitlander Press only represents capitalists and irresponsible politicians who seek immediate control of the country by British force. The capitalists take no open part, but work through the League, the Council, and the Press. The chief agitators have left Johannesburg, fearing arrest. The League comprises no important Johannesburgers, who are amazed at its influence with Sir A. Milner and the British public. I find in Johannesburg a widespread willingness to take the franchise, but no eagerness. The grievances are genuine, but enormously exaggerated, and are not keenly felt except by hot politicians. The real demand is for any decent settlement.

EXCITEMENT AND BITTER FEELING.

Meanwhile a petition is being signed by burghers at Pretoria, urging the Government to cease negotiations with Great Britain. The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* says that there is much excitement and activity among the burghers. Mausers and ammunition have been freely distributed in several districts. Disquieting reports come from Natal, and it is said that the Sunday train from Johannesburg was fired on in Transvaal territory. The feeling near the border is bitter. Mobilisation is rapidly proceeding at Mafeking, where several hundred recruits have arrived. It is rumoured that 300 Boers are in laager on the border fifty miles south of Mafeking.

THE DYNAMITE COMMISSION.

The Raad at Pretoria was occupied during the whole of the sitting on Aug. 17 with the discussion of the report of the Dynamite Commission. Mr. Dieperink, supporting a minority report in favour of cancelling the contract, described the monopoly as a series of frauds and unfulfilled obligations, and asserted that the confirmation of the proposal now made would perpetuate the contract, and was in direct conflict with the Raad's own decisions.

The debate was continued on Aug. 23. Mr. Wolmarans, member of the Executive, said that the reasons why he favoured the majority report were (1) that 65s. per case was less than the price which the representatives of the mines in 1897 stated before the Industrial Commission would satisfy them; (2) that Mr. Chamberlain had stated that the concession was not a breach of the London Convention so long as the Government got most of the profit out of the monopoly, and under the new proposals such was the case; and (3) that the extension of the contract, against which Mr. Chamberlain protested, had now been abandoned. Mr. Schalk Burger, member of the Executive, agreed that the price was most satisfactory, and that the mining industry need not grumble. What he objected to was the manner in which it was proposed to bring about a reduction in the price. If, he continued, rights were given to the Government under Article 15 (a) to take over the trading obligations of the company, dynamite would be supplied at a cheaper rate, and the matter would be finally settled. The Chairman of the Raad declared himself in favour of the majority report, and said it was likely to be carried by a small majority.

STOPPAGE OF AMMUNITION.

The Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay, acting on instructions from Lisbon, have refused to permit the landing of two shiploads of Mauser ammunition for the Transvaal. The Transvaal Government holds this prohibition to be a breach of its treaty with Portugal, and Dr. Leyds has been instructed to make representations on the subject at Lisbon.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* says that the stoppage has caused an immense sensation. The *Rand Post* regards the step as an act of war on the part of Portugal and Great Britain, and advises the Government to take up the gauntlet and resolve on war if necessary.

The Governor of Lorenzo Marques has stated that the stoppage is in consequence of representations made by the British Government.

Latest reports state that the ammunition has been removed to a Portuguese troopship. A number of Transvaal secret service police are in the town, and it is rumoured that the Boers contemplate sending a commando for the ammunition.

The Natal Premier has declared in the Legislative Assembly that the Government would take steps to detect and punish any British subjects co-operating with the enemies of the Queen. Some police have been sent to Colenso owing to rumours of a project to destroy the bridge over the Tulega river on the railway leading to Ladysmith.

Sunday, Aug. 20, was observed throughout the Free State as a day of humiliation and prayer, and also in the Dutch churches in Cape Colony, where sermons were preached advocating a peaceful solution of the present crisis. Mr. Snyther, a prominent Dutch Reformed Church minister, referred, at the close of his sermon, to the ties uniting the Dutch in Cape Colony and the Transvaal, which country, he said, was a member of the great Afrikander family. If war were proclaimed, said Mr. Snyther, on account of a difference regarding the franchise, England would commit a heinous crime before God and man. In his opinion, such a conflict would result in civil war at the Cape.

The steamer Konig arrived at Lorenzo Marques on Saturday with 2,000 more cases of cartridges for the Transvaal.

Public indignation has been aroused at the conduct of the Cape Government in allowing the removal under the ordinary law of 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition imported *via* Port Elizabeth by the Orange Free State Government. The official explanation is that the Act passed in 1877 was intended only to prevent the importation of arms for natives, that the permit was obtained on July 14, and the colony being at amity with the Orange Free State the usual permit was granted. The ammunition would have otherwise gone *via* Delagoa Bay.

ALLEGED BOER TREACHERY.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* at Johannesburg sends, by way of Newcastle, an alarming account of what is reported to be the methods employed by the Boers. This is what the correspondent says:—

A Dutch Afrikander, a man of good standing, with whom I have been discussing the present position of affairs, made one very remarkable statement. He assured me, with unexpected vehemence, that there was treachery at work in Cape Colony and Natal—Boer treachery, carried on by means of secret service money, coupled with the distribution of arms and ammunition from the Transvaal. He asserted that when he was at Pretoria he saw Boers who were British subjects coming and going in the Government offices there without ostensible business, and he led me to infer that they were the secret agents of the Transvaal Executive.

The Dutch Afrikander further stated that he knew as a fact that there are certain Boers, resident in Natal, and enjoying the confidence of the colonial authorities, who have themselves obtained jobs as Army contractors and have contrived to get their sons and relatives employed in the British Intelligence Department. These same Natal Boers, he added, had offered their farms for the use of British troops, with the deliberate intention of getting them posted in positions of disadvantage, where they might be easily attacked by the Boers.

Asked if his name might be mentioned, the Afrikander answered: "Yes; do so by all means, if war is declared." The correspondent adds that his informant did not think that it would be too late then to act on the information. He regarded such treachery as detestable, and urged the correspondent, with much earnestness, to forward the warning to the proper quarter. Otherwise, he was afraid there would be disasters to British arms similar to those that marked the commencement of the last Transvaal war. That there was treachery then he knew for a certainty, since it had come directly under his own observation.

THE QUESTION OF SUZERAINTY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

While it is still uncertain how far the Government at Pretoria have gone to meet the demands which have been formulated on behalf of the Uitlanders by Sir Alfred Milner, a parliamentary paper has been issued which sets forth, in full detail, the claim put forward by the Transvaal Boers to complete independence of British supremacy in South Africa.

It commences with a letter dated March 18, 1898, in which the Rev. D. P. Faure, who acted as interpreter to the delegates from the Transvaal in 1883, writing to Sir Alfred Milner, says that as the question whether the suzerainty of Great Britian over the South African Republic still existed, or whether it had been abolished by the London Convention, seemed rapidly growing into a burning question of the day, and might possibly result in the peace of South Africa being imperilled, he deemed it his duty to address the High Commissioner on the subject. Mr. Faure goes on to say that, as the only surviving disinterested witness, by no means prejudiced in favour of the South African Republic, his recollection is that the suzerainty was abolished, except to the extent defined in Article IV. of the Convention of London, subsequently signed.

In forwarding the foregoing to Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner writes:—

In the absence of any confirmation of Mr. Faure's account of these transactions, I do not think it necessary to make any comment upon his letter beyond saying that his version of what took place does not bear out his conclusion that "it was clearly understood and agreed by both contracting parties that her Majesty's suzerainty should be abolished except to the extent defind in article IV. of the Convention of London, subsequently signed." According to Mr. Faure, the Transvaal delegates asked for the insertion of a clause abolishing the suzerainty, and Lord Derby refused to grant their request; the reasons for the refusal are immaterial.

Mr. Faure happened to be wrong when he assumed that he was the only surviving witness. Sir Robert Herbert was one, and being happily still among the living, Mr. Chamberlain submitted to him Mr. Faure's letter. Sir Robert in his reply says his recollection of what took place at the conference differs in some material respects from that of Mr. Faure. He points out that when the Transvaal Government in 1883 requested a reconsideration of the Convention of Pretoria they did not venture to propose the abolition of the Queen's suzerainty, nor would her Majesty's Government have been prepared to receive a deputation for the discussion of that matter. When, however, they had arrived in London in November, 1883, the Transvaal delegates, in their letter to Lord Derby of Nov. 14, 1883, after suggesting that there were objections "to the extent of the suzerain rights reserved to her Majesty by Articles 2 and 18" of the Convention of Pretoria, for the first time requested "that the relation of a dependency, *publici juris*, in which our country now stands to the British Crown may be replaced by that of two contracting Powers."

LORD ROSMEAD'S VIEW.

Sir Hercules Robinson's own personal view was that the determination of Great Britain to be the paramount Power in South Africa was so strong and so manifest that the suzerainty was not needed to prevent the Transvaal from applying for or accepting the intervention or protection of any foreign State, while as regards the ordinary internal affairs of the Transvaal, it would be better not to retain the semblance of a disposition to interfere. But this, says Sir Robert Herbart, was not the view of Lord Derby and her Majesty's Government. Lord Derby was aware that the formal withdrawal of the Queen's suzerainty would be liable to be interpreted as the surrender of the claim of this country to control the foreign relations of the Transvaal; and accordingly, in his letter to the delegates dated Nov. 29, 1883, he informed them that a draft treaty, which they had submitted for adoption as between two equal contracting Powers, was "neither in form nor in substance such as her Majesty's Government could adopt."

In conclusion, Sir Robert Herbert states definitely that her Majesty's Government expressly declined to substitute a *treaty* for the *Convention* in which the Queen as suzerain had granted certain powers of self-government to the Transvaal State, and accordingly the Convention of Pretoria was not repealed in order to preserve that part of it which declared the suzerainty; but fresh articles were framed, in order to give the South African Republic larger powers of internal administration, and in order to comply with the request of the Republic for greater facilities in initiating negotiations and agreements with foreign nations.

On April 16, 1898, Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, forwarded a very long despatch to Sir Alfred Milner, who sent it to London, in which he dealt with the suzerainty question from the Boer point of view, and with the question of arbitration.

Replying on Dec. 15, Mr. Chamberlain states that "her Majesty's Government are unable to admit that the suzerainty does not exist, or that the preamble of the Convention of 1881 was repealed by the Convention of 1884."

A DESPATCH FROM SIR A. MILNER.

On May 9 last Mr. Reitz sent another despatch in which he reiterated the view of the Transvaal Government that no suzerainty exists. Commenting on this, Sir Alfred Milner, in a communication to Mr. Chamberlain, says:—

This reply appears to me to go further than any of the previous statements of the point of view of the Government of the South African Republic. The State Secretary not only says that "no suzerainty exists"—the question whether the present position of her Majesty's Government towards the South African Republic is properly described as "suzerainty" is to my mind a question of the interpretation of a vague word—but he goes on to say that "the now existing right of absolute self-government of this republic is not derived from either the Convention of 1881 or that of 1884, but simply and solely follows from the inherent right of the Republic as a sovereign international State." This proposition appears to me more important than the denial of the correctness of the term "suzerainty." But it is a proposition which, in my opinion, is historically and logically quite untenable. At the time of the Convention of 1881, the Transvaal was undoubtedly part of her Majesty's dominions, and both the representatives who signed and the Volksraad which ratified this Convention recognised that position when they accepted self-government subject to certain conditions from commissioners appointed by her Majesty "for the settlement of the Transvaal territory."

Neither at the time of the Convention of 1881 nor during the existence of that Convention could it by any possibility be contended that the Transvaal had an "absolute right of self-government." How, then, has it attained that right? According to Mr. Reitz it is by the complete abrogation of the Convention of 1881. But how was that Convention completely abrogated? It was completely abrogated, again according to Mr.

Reitz, by the Convention of 1884. Surely then it is evident, according to Mr. Reitz's own showing, that it is to the Convention of 1884, and not to any "*inherent right* as a sovereign international State," that the South African Republic owes the degree of self-government, be it absolute or otherwise, which it possesses. The contention of her Majesty's Government, as I understand it, is that that right of self-government is derived from the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 taken together, the terms of the latter document now governing the position, although they are not intelligible without a reference to the former. Mr. Reitz's contention is that the Convention of 1881 is completely gone, and that on its disappearance the Transvaal emerged as a sovereign international State, not however by virtue of the new Convention, which, according to him, absolutely abrogated that of 1881, but by its inherent right to be something which, as a matter of fact, it had ceased to be seven years previously. The way in which the State Secretary juggles with the Convention of 1884 is rather irritating to a plain man. But the importance of the matter does not consist in his arguments. It consists in the assertion that the South African Republic is a "sovereign international State." This appears to me to be contradictory of the position consistently maintained by us, and, in fact, in the nature of a defiance of her Majesty's Government.

Finally, Mr. Chamberlain, on July 13, wrote to Sir Alfred Milner in these terms :—

Her Majesty's Government concur generally in the views expressed in your despatch, and have no intention of continuing to discuss this question with the Government of the Republic, whose contention that the South African Republic is a sovereign international State is not, in their opinion, warranted either by law or history, and is wholly inadmissible.

Large numbers of people, including many miners, are leaving Johannesburg.

Six hundred Jamaican Militiamen have offered themselves for service in South Africa in the event of war, in response to a test call for 300.

Sir George Turner, the Victorian Premier, has concurred with the suggestion of Mr. Kingston Premier of South Australia, that the colonial should offer Great Britain the use of the Australian squadron in the event of war with the Transvaal.

The Raad at Pretoria was occupied during the whole of Thursday's sitting with the discussion of the report of the Dynamite Commission. Mr, Dieperink, supporting a minority report in favour of cancelling the contract described the monopoly as a series of frauds and unfulfilled obligations, and asserted that the confirmation of the proposal now made would perpetuate the contract, and was in direct conflict with the Raad's own decisions. In the debate on Monday General Joubert said that he had applied to the company for 1,000,000 cartridges, which they quoted at £8 10s. per 1,000, whereas similar cartridges could be bought from a foreign firm at £6 8s. per 1,000 a saving of £2,100 being thus effected, while by buying guns from a foreign firm instead of the company he had saved £64,044.

The "Times" Cape Town Correspondent says that though the relations between Mr. Schreiner and the Imperial authorities are strained, the question of his dismissal from office has never been considered.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

Reuter's Agency learns that up to evening (August 24th) the situation in regard to the Transvaal has undergone no change. The despatch from Mr. Chamberlain, which was handed to the Transvaal Government by the British Agent at Pretoria on Aug. 23, was not an answer to the Transvaal Note on the Joint Inquiry Question.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed last night :—There is a widespread feeling, which finds expression not only in the Uitlander Press and on the Rand generally, but also in Natal and Cape Town newspapers, that the time has come for insisting on an ampler programme of reforms than that advocated by the High Commissioner at the Bloemfontein Conference.

The "Johannesburg Star" says that after all the bitterness and distrust engendered since the meeting between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger it is absolutely necessary to assert the principle of an automatic increase of Uitlander representation in the Volksraad, or otherwise the representatives of the Uitlanders will find themselves in a hopeless minority, and there will be no means of reinforcing them except by a civil war.

The "Natal Mercury" declares that if peace is to be secured it can only be by the complete surrender of the Government at Pretoria, not only on all the cardinal points brought forward at Bloemfontein, but on many more beside, coupled with the provision of exceptionally strong guarantees.

A Reuter telegram from Cape Town says :—The Delagoa Bay incident, coupled with the recent transit of a large amount of ammunition through Cape Colony to the Free State, has directed attention to the immense accumulation of war material in the two Republics, especially the Transvaal. The Uitlander population being debarred from carrying arms, the supply, as shown by the Lourenco Marques Returns for the past three years, is greatly in excess of the requirements of the burghers. There is, consequently, a growing feeling among the British community that no settlement of the present crisis will ensure a lasting peace in South Africa unless it includes some provision for the reduction of armaments in the Republics.

A despatch from Mafeking reports that two British prospectors who were working on a Boer farm in Transvaal territory by permission of the owner were insulted and confined in a farmhouse by an armed party of Boers. They were released on condition that they returned by a certain road, and under a threat that they would be shot if they deviated from it. They arrived at Mafeking, footsore and weary, after travelling thirty-five miles.

In the House of Assembly yesterday Sir J. Gordon Sprigg gave notice that he would ask for information regarding the passage through Cape Colony of arms and ammunition intended for the Orange Free State.

The Castle Company's steamer Arundel Castle, chartered by her Majesty's Government, sailed from Southampton yesterday afternoon, for the Cape, with thirty officers and 841 men of all ranks. Of these, 770 are 1st Munster Fusiliers, from Fermoy, and sixty Royal Army Medical Corps from Aldershot, all for Cape Town. The officers of the Munster Regiment are:—Lieutenant-Colonel Evans (in command); Majors Hall, Penny, and Stewart; Captains Oates, MacPherson, Bowey, Hendriks, and O'Meagher; Lieutenants Waddington, Hutchinson, Parkenham, Carroll, Ryan, and Jervis; Second Lieutenants Hall, Tyrrell, Wise, Jardine, Dick, and Canny; Captain and Adjutant Crocker, and Lieutenant and Quarter-master O'Connor. Major Julian and Lieutenant Nickerson, Royal army Medical Corps; Captain Scriven, 5th Lancers; and Second Lieutenants Russell, 1st Leicesters, and Britton, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, also go by the Arundel Castle.

The 1st battalion of the Manchester Regiment which, under Lieutenant-Colonel Curran, embarked at Gibraltar in the steamship Goth on Wednesday for Natal, is expected to arrive at Durban on Sept. 21, when it will come into the command of Major-General Symons, whose force of Regular Infantry, already augmented by the arrival of the 1st Liverpool from the Cape, will then consist of five battalions. The 3rd Royal Fusiliers, one of the last formed Line battalions, under Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, is to leave Malta for Gibraltar next Sunday, on being relieved by the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers (Lieutenant-Colonel May), expected to arrive at Malta to-morrow, in the Jelunga. The 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers (Lieutenant-Colonel Evans) is expected to arrive at Cape Town on Sept. 14 to take the place of the 1st Liverpool in Cape Colony.

Orders have been received at Woolwhich for the immediate despatch of additional war stores for Natal by the steamship Umvoti, which leaves the Thames to-day, a magazine having been erected on board the vessel for the safe conveyance of the ammunition. Among the stores are 250,000 rounds of ·303-inch machine-gun ammunition, 2,000 saddle-tree blankets, 4,500 nose bags 1,000 rugs for horses, tool chests, benches, vices, cases of brushes, poles, &c. In addition to the above, 100 tons of various stores, chiefly camp equipment, have been sent from the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich.

A large number of water tanks have been despatched from Aldershot on receipt of a sudden order for shipment to South Africa.

GENERAL JOUBERT'S PETITION.

The following is an extract from General Joubert's petition to the Queen, referred to above. After an account of the history of the Boers since the beginning of the century he continues:—

There arose a man, Mr. Gladstone, at the head of affairs in Great Britain, an upright God-fearing man, who could discern the directing finger of the Almighty and was not too high-minded to acknowledge the same and boldly declare that righteousness exalteth a nation—his nation, your Majesty's nation—while injustice and wrongdoing sullies the fame of a nation. Actuated thereto by a generous and noble impulse, he caused the unjust war to cease and restored the honour of Great Britain, by transforming an act of violence into a magnanimous deed. Peace was thereupon concluded at Langs 'Nek, and the Boers might have again exulted at being in amity with Great Britain, although burdened now with a heavy debt—a liability which they respectfully protest they never incurred—an empty treasury, broken firearms, amunition all spent, and a Convention that cannot be conformed with which can be declared as infringed every day with no impartial tribunal to determine one way or the other. The Boers were, however, free again, and they hoped it would now go better with them. They vainly imagine so, and frequently declared so. But, alas! Poor Transvaal! You have hardly survived one disaster, when two others stand staring you in the face.

Unfortunately a rich gold mine has been discovered in your country. It is surely not meant for the poor down-trodden Boer. Poor and abandoned men began soon to flock to this New Eldorado and were presently followed by a legion of unscrupulous speculators. Afterwards certain ambitious capitalists arrived on the scene, who knew how to use their influence, and were indifferent as to what *role* they played or of what became of the country as long as they could increase their wealth tenfold. And to what end did they eventually apply their gold, derived from the Transvaal mines? Let history tell your Majesty, and it will prove that it was not devoted to the good of the country or the welfare of their fellow-men; but, on the contrary, to the detriment of the country whose hospitality they were enjoying.

Their object was to overthrow the Government and to rob the people of their liberty, by force if necessary. As they had money in abundance, the proceeds of the gold they had won from the mines, they bought thousands of rifles and Maxim cannons—smuggled these, concealed in oil-casks, into the country for the purpose of using them against the people of the Transvaal to oust them out of their country, whither the capitalist had come and possessed himself of the goldfields. With this aim in view they had made a compact with one Cecil Rhodes to undertake a raid into the Transvaal, Dr. Jameson acting as the tool.

Behold? Your Majesty, the conduct of these men—the same men who are to-day clamouring about grievances. Yes? grievances which have made them rich, richer than ever any of the Voortrekkers was or any of their children will be.

They then—who tried to overthrow the South African Republic, who stired up strife in Johannesburg, on account of which many anxious and timid people fled from the city to escape probable hardships—are responsible for that dreadful railway accident in Natal, through which so many mothers and their children lost their lives. They shall also have to answer before the judgment seat of God, for the blood that was spilt during this contemptible Jameson Raid. Here, again your Majesty, six Boers fell defending their rights and the independence of their country.

Thus have the Boers, from time to time, been aggravated and harassed.

But even in these troubles they were not deserted by their God, who gave them refuge and enabled them to prove to the world that they are a meek and enlightened people; for, although they had it in their power to refuse to grant quarter or pardon to Jameson and his gang of freebooters, they did not shoot them down as perhaps another military force would have done, or even follow the example set them at Slachtersnek. The thought alone that they were British subjects sufficed the Boers not to treat them according to their deserts but to hand them over to the law officers of your Majesty to be dealt with as your Majesty deemed fit. And what is the thanks we get for our magnanimity in liberating Jameson, Rhode's henchman? Instead of thanks, we are cursed with the revival of the Johannesburg agitation of 1895 and 1896.

These are the men who, encouraged and assisted by Mr. Chamberlain, are trying once again to bring misery upon the Transvaal, and as a means to this end and in order to mislead the generous British public have caused a false document, stated to have been voluntarily signed by 21,000 oppressed aliens, to be addressed to your Majesty. If your Majesty would have that petition sent to Johannesburg to be publicly and impartially scrutinized it would soon be made manifest how many thousands of the names appended thereto are of persons who had neither read nor seen it, and of numerous others who have long been dead. Armed with such a document they are now endeavouring to bring another calamity upon the Transvaal, and perhaps upon the whole of South Africa. Were such a scrutiny to take place it could be positively proved that many whose names appear as signatories rather than being against the continuance of the independence of the Transvaal, have grivances against the framers of that notorious petition, and would like to bring them up for withholding their wages or ill-treatment. Such, we are sure, will faithfully stand by the Boers and fight for their adopted country unlike the authors of that petition, whose guilty consciences are prompting them to leave the country or send their wives and money away to Natal or the Cape Colony. All this for fear of the consequences of their own wickedness. They have insured the works at their gold mines against damage, which they recklessly which to cause to others. The wirepullers of this vile scheme are Messrs. Rhodes, Chamberlain, and Jameson.

Your Majesty, what are we expected to do? We are told to-day they demand the franchise. Would it not be better for the people and for the independence of the country to give a vote to every raw Englishman just arrived in the country, or even to an Army deserted than to such unscrupulous capitalists and dishonest speculators, whose only object is to rob the South African Republic of its independence, in order to enable to do the same here with the gold mines they did with the diamond mines at Kimberley and British rule?

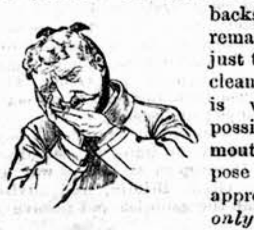
Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.

Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation [illegible] asserting that there is no better preparation [illegible] the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable*." The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

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Sometimes it is difficult to know what to give the children as a tit-bit, or what to take, when starting for a journey, a picnic, or a spin on the wheel.

But if you choose

Van Houten's Eating Chocolate

you know that you have a wholesome snack of splendid flavor. The irreproachable composition, and nutritive, highly digestible ingredients, render **Van Houten's Chocolate** preferable to the cheap chocolates and confectioneries (which are often of very questionable composition), while it far exceeds all similar products in the delicious cocoa-flavor.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
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GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

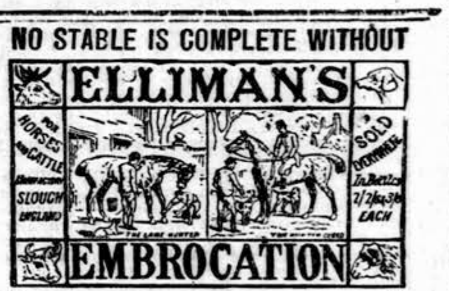
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST, LONDON

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S



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Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments.
First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold,
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	212 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Funds Fire and Life......... £ 9,695,359
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898 .... „ 10,376,924
Total Claims Paid.................. „ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUT SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE
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Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It posesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "Therapion" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh.
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"It is nearly 80 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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Stephens'
Inks
The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
Mrs. Ada S. Ballin,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS,
CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—Lancet.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—Medical Magazine.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
Gordon Stables, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

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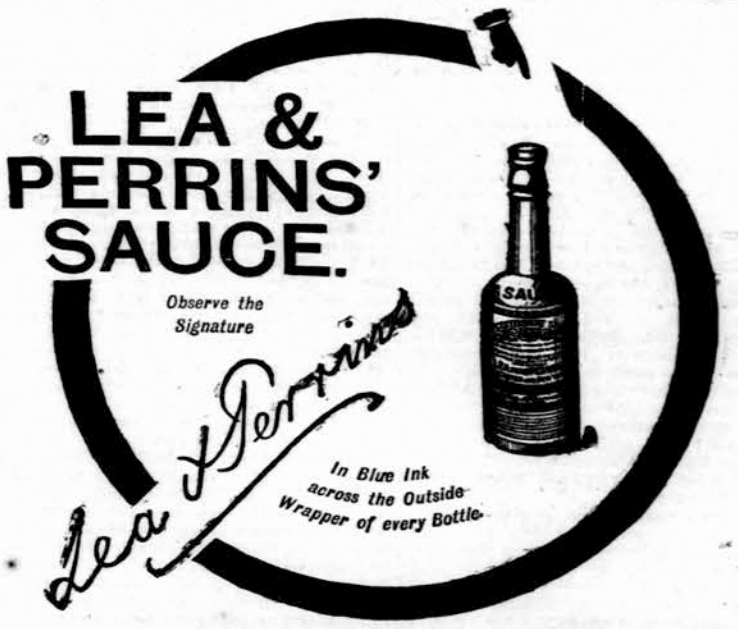

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Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

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AGENTS: *Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi*— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. *Madras* SPENCER & Co. *Rangoon* A. SCOTT & Co.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH and teach the Children to do so, by using

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free progress, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT, OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.

The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

☞ Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d per tablet, three in a box 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darlring Brand *from all Chemists*

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. &

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.

You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN.

CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you *have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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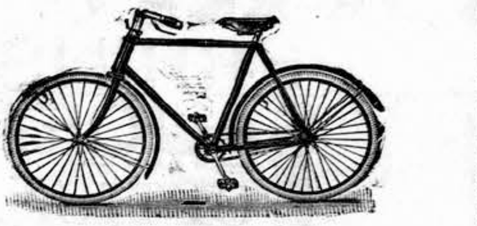

IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."

ELEGANT,
DURABLE,
EASY RUNNING.

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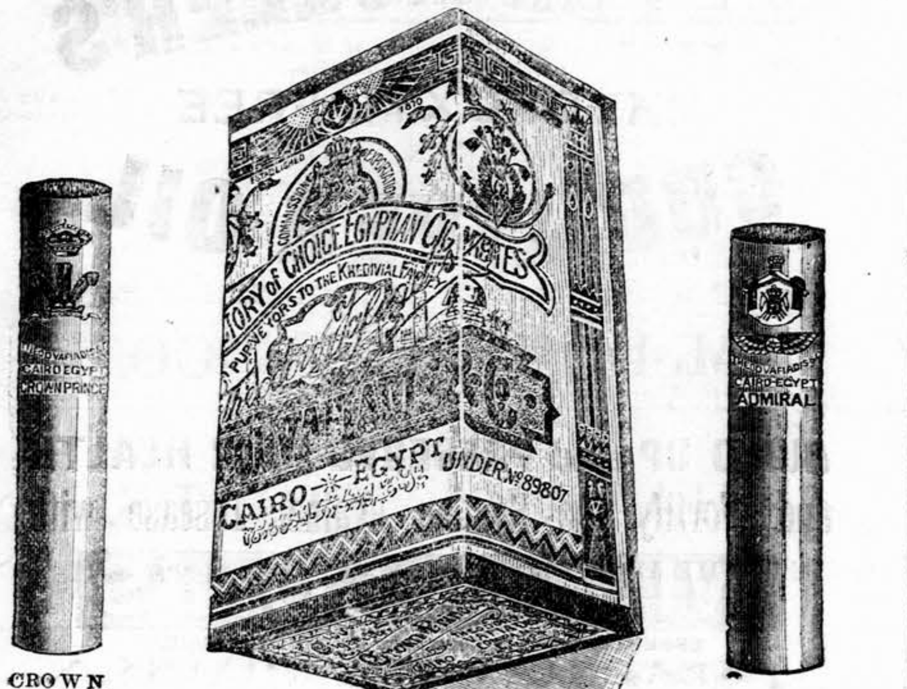
OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.
EVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.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CAIRO EGYPT CROWN PRINCE
CAIRO EGYPT ADMIRAL

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These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

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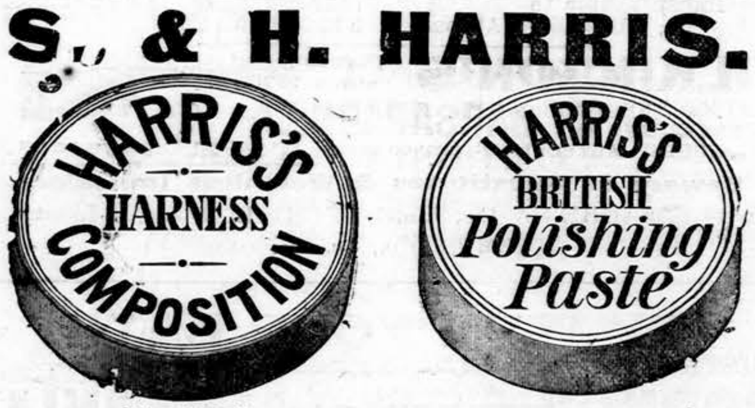
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No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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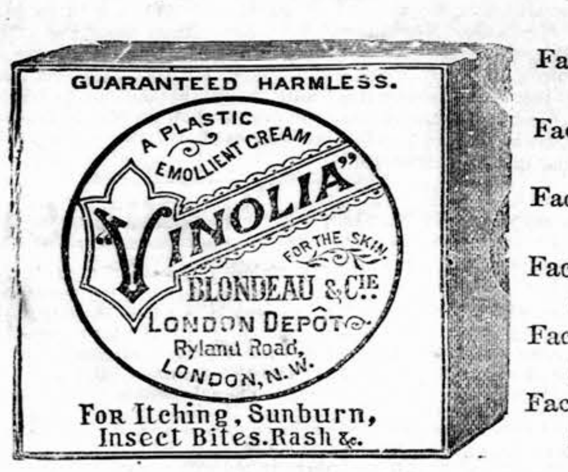
For Itching.



Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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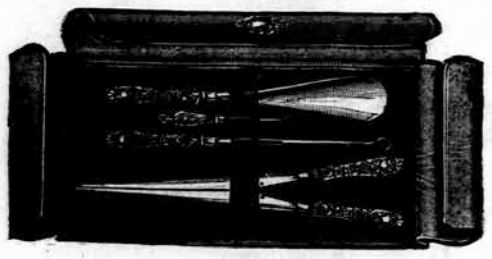
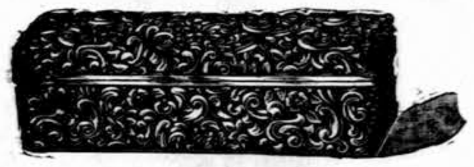
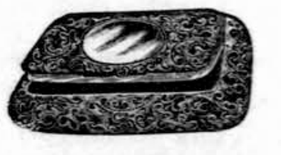


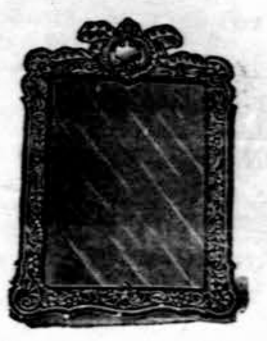
Silver Mounted Glove Hook, Stretcher, Shoehorn and Button Hook, Rs. 28.



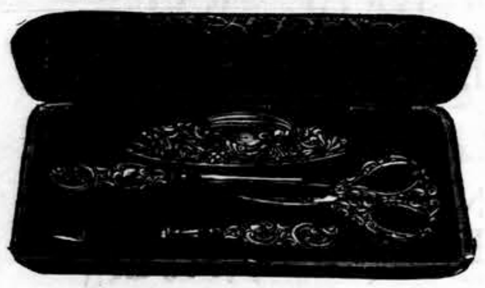
Silver Hairpin Box, Rs. 32.



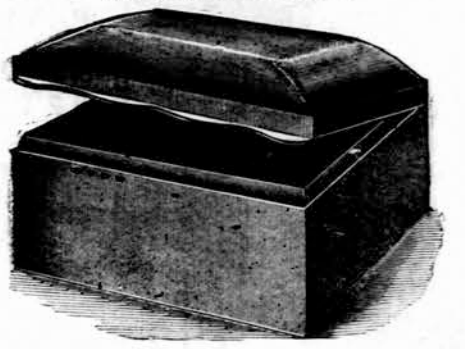
Silver Snuff Box, Rs. 17.



Cabinet, Rs. 22 ; Carte de Visite, Rs. 9.



Silver Mounted Manicure Set, Rs. 35.



Silver Cigarette Box to hold 50 Cigarettes, Rs. 65.
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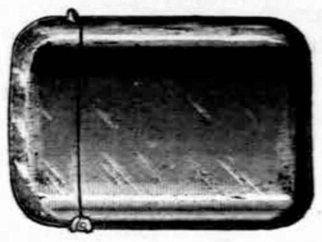
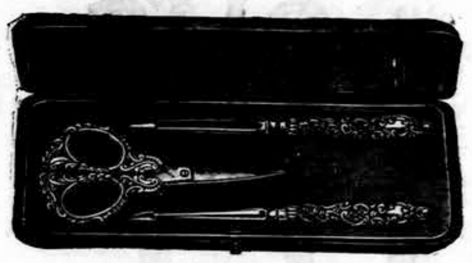
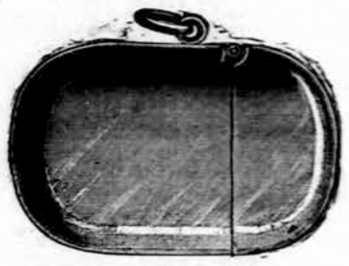


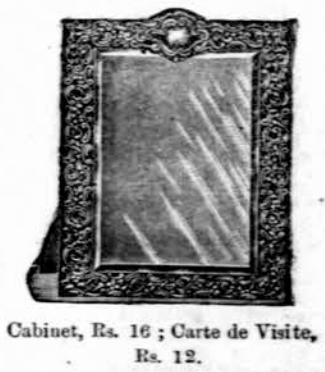
Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.



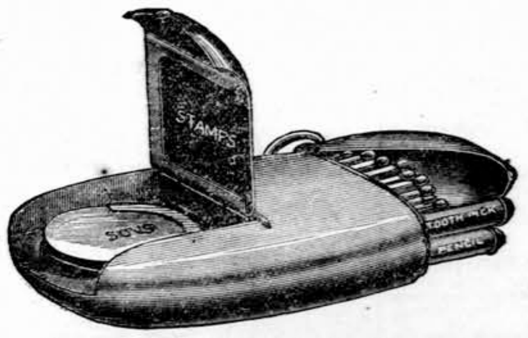
Silver Mounted Manicure Set, Rs. 24.



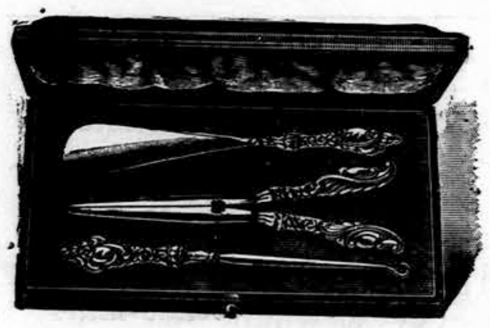
Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.



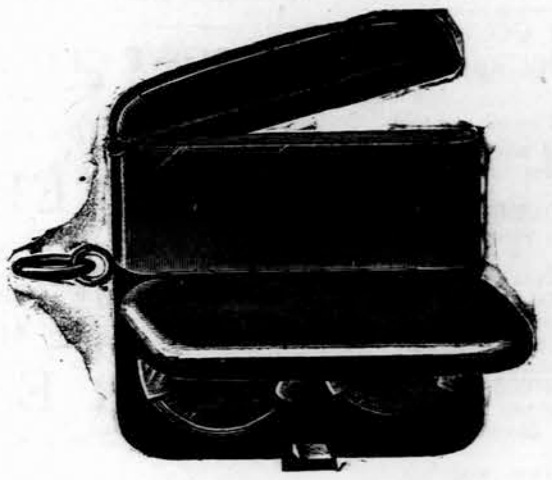
Cabinet, Rs. 16 ; Carte de Visite, Rs. 12.



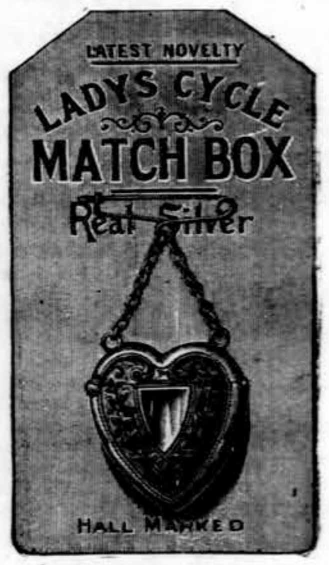
Silver Match Box, Sovereign Case, &c., Rs. 32.



Mounted Curling Tongs, Shoehorn and Button Hook, Rs. 30.

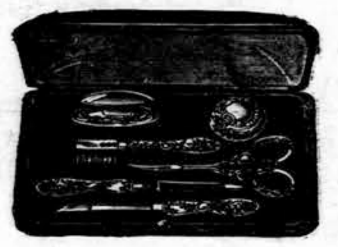


Silver Match Box, Sovereign Case, &c., Rs. 34.

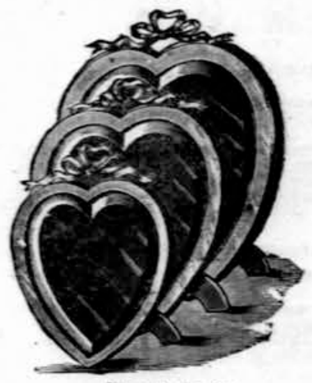


Rs. 9.

Cabinet, Rs. 23 ; Carte de Visite, Rs. 9.



Silver Mounted Manicure Set, Rs. 50.



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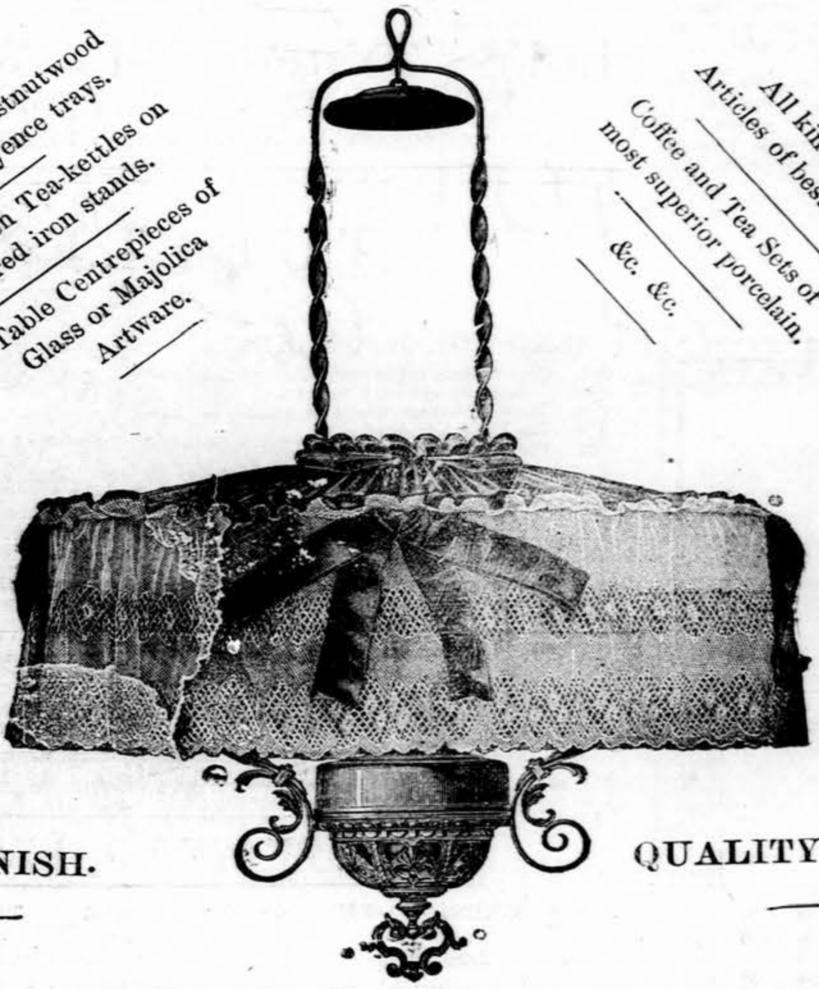

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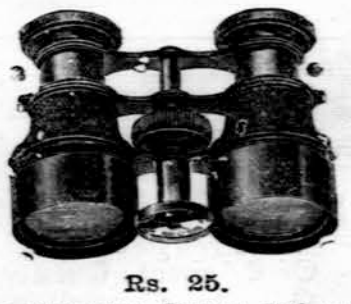

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